Nr. 42

42

**CONFIDENTIAL**

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED
EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)

SECTIE KRIGSGESCHIEDENIS
BUREAU – DC
code/nr. 598/3

# GERMAN
# CONCENTRATION CAMPS

OWING TO THE LAPSE OF TIME, THE TOP SECRET AND SECRET DOCUMENTS IN THIS FILE NO LONGER WARRANT ANY SECURITY CLASSIFICATION AND ARE DOWNGRADED TO UNCLASSIFIED.

15 May 1947

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION
TO THE
NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT
15 MAY 1947
Ref. No.

BRITISH MILITARY MISSION
TO THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT

E.D.S./G/6

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)

# B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

## KL's

(Konzentrationslager)

## AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

## REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

E.D.S./G/6
Compiled by MIRS (LONDON Branch,
From Material Available at
WASHINGTON and LONDON.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS


| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| 1 | General | 1 |
| 2 | Definition of Concentration Camps | 2 |
| 3 | Number of Camps and Inmates | 3 |
| 4 | Commitment and Release | 3 |
| 5 | Administration | 4 |
| 6 | Camp Organisation | 5 |
| 7 | Methods of Identification | 7 |
| 8 | Concentration Camp Guards | 8 |
| 9 | TV Regiments | 8 |
| 10 | TV Functions | 9 |
| 11 | TV Strength and Auxiliaries | 10 |
| 12 | TV War Service | 10 |
| 13 | Uniforms | 11 |

ANNEXE A

LIST OF IDENTIFIED CONCENTRATION CAMPS

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | Key | A1 |
| Part One: | Concentration Camps Grouped Territorially | |
| | Baltic States | A3 |
| | Belgium | A3 |
| | Bulgaria | A3 |
| | Channel Islands | A3 |
| | Danzig | A3 |
| | Denmark | A3 |
| | France | A4 |
| | Germany: | |
| | Baden | A5 |
| | Bayern | A5 |
| | Böhmen und Mähren | A5 |
| | Braunschweig | A6 |
| | Bremen | A6 |
| | Hamburg | A6 |
| | Hessen | A6 |
| | Mecklenburg | A6 |
| | Oldenburg | A6 |
| | Preussen (grouped by provinces: Brandenburg, Halle-Merseburg, Hannover, Hessen-Nassau, Holstein, Magdeburg, Magdeburg-Anhalt, Ost-Preussen, Pommern, Rheinland, Schlesien, Schleswig-Holstein, Westfalen, West-Preussen) | |
| | Reichsgaue (Kärnten, Niederdonau, Oberdonau, RB Wien, Saarland, Steiermark, Sudetenland) | A8 |
| | Sachsen | A9 |
| | Thüringen | A9 |
| | Württemberg | A9 |
| | Greece | A10 |
| | Holland | A11 |

| | | Page |
|---|---|---|
| Part One: (contd) | | |
| | Hungary | A11 |
| | Italy | A11 |
| | Norway | A11 |
| | Poland | A12 |
| | Slovakia | A14 |
| | Yugoslavia | A14 |
| | Unlocated | A14 |
| Part Two: | Alphabetical List of Concentration Camps, with Detail | A15 |
| Part Three: | SS Arbeitsstäbe Not Located Near a Concentration Camp | A119 |


ANNEXE B

Diagram

# THE GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

## 1. General

This publication represents an attempt to compile the names, locations and pertinent data of confirmed, reported, or alleged detention centres in Axis Europe which come within the elastic definition of the term "Concentration Camp". "Elastic" because of the many types of detention camps used by the Germans in addition to the official Konzentrationslager (Concentration Camps). Among these are:-

Arbeitslager (Work Camps)
Zwangslager (Forcible Detention Camps)
Zwangsarbeitslager (Penal Servitude Camps)
Zivilgefangenenlager (Detention Camps for Civilians)
Straflager (Punitive Camps).

Recent political and military developments in Europe are said to have established new trends in German concentration camp policy, but these reports have not been adequately confirmed.

Greater leniency towards inmates of concentration camps has been reported. A former inmate of ORANIENBURG said that the beating of inmates there has been forbidden and in SACHSENHAUSEN the guards are said to have been informed that the inmates should be treated as "property of the Führer".

HITLER is stated to have intervened on behalf of the inmates at DACHAU. As a result, a brothel (?) is said to have been opened for the inmates, and permission was granted for the clearing of a soccer field.

Other factors which might cause a change in policy include the deterioration of the guard system and the transfer of inmates to war time activities. One report expressed belief that, at the present time, the hatred of the SS men towards their commissioned officers is greater than that for the inmates.

Various preparations made by camp officials have been reported in case of an Allied invasion of Germany proper. Stores of poison gas are said to be kept at some camps and inmates have been threatened that they would be shot or poisoned immediately upon the arrival of Allied troops. SS Officers are said to have civilian clothes hidden under their beds. For the camp at VUGHT, at least, it has been reported that the Commander intends to turn over the camp to inmates who are allegedly members of the former Communist Party of the Netherlands in order to create turmoil and prevent records and men from falling into Allied hands.

It should be remembered that KL's, in addition to proving a social and political problem may also furnish a considerable number of Germans well disposed towards the Allies. Furthermore, KL's must be considered as potential sites for the detention of those Germans believed, suspected, or proved to be war criminals, or likely sources of disaffection at the time of the Allied occupation of Germany. Needless to say, these sites may also furnish quarters for the Allied occupational forces.

2. Definition of Concentration Camps

According to German law, a Konzentrationslager (officially abbreviated to KL, but popularly referred to as KZ) provides Schutzhaft (Protective Custody) for persons who have not been legally sentenced to prison by a court of law, and/or for those who, having served a legal sentence, have been ordered further detention by the Gestapo (Secret State Police). Sicherheitsdienst (SD or Security Service) or the Geheime Feldpolizei (Secret Field Police).

Because of the scarcity of documentary material, which is only slowly becoming available, the indefinite nature of details obtained from former inmates and the similarity in administration and treatment of charges at these various detention centres, many camps have been incorrectly reported as Konzentrationslager although they are actually different types of establishment.

Reports are often vague concerning the true status of many camps, being almost invariably incomplete, based on hearsay, mutilated in transmission, distorted in some fashion or out of date.

Legal definitions for the camps differ widely in the various German-occupied areas of Europe. For example, Straflager (Punitive Camps) in Poland are frequently somewhat similar to prisons, and serve the same purpose, but the treatment of inmates may correspond to that practised in concentration camps in Germany.

There appears to be no definite formula for the establishment of detention centres. New camps often are attached to existing penal institutions. A Konzentrationslager may be added to or use the facilities of a Zuchthaus (Penitentiary). An instance of the latter case was the use by the KL ORANIENBURG of the crematorium at the PLÖTZENSEE Zuchthaus. Concentration camps may be expanded by the addition of, for example, a Straflager für Arbeitsverweigerer (Penal Camp for Persons Refu ng to Work).

PW Dulags (Durchgangslager, or Transit Camps) and internment camps have appeared erroneously in some lists as KL's, perhaps because the term Dulag may be applied also to collecting stations of all sorts for Schutzhäftlinge (Persons in Protective Custody). The Dulags mentioned in the list (Annexe A, Part Two) however, are most likely for Schutzhäftlinge and in no way connected with those of the armed forces of Germany; they deserve therefore to be incorporated.

Movements of inmates from one camp to another, especially from camps in occupied territory to those in the Reich have been reported rather frequently during the last two years.

Regular Wehrmacht penal establishments are referred to as SK's (Soldatenkonzentrationslager, or Soldiers' Concentration Camps) or Sonder KZ's (Special Purpose Concentration Camps).

3. Number of Camps and Inmates

Comprehensive reports on concentration camps, including estimates of the number of inmates in KL's, the number of camps in Germany and German-held areas and the number of men engaged in operating, administering and guarding these camps are not available as yet.

The number of KL's in greater Germany has been estimated at various times during 1941,1942 and 1943 to total from about thirty to seventy-five, although a total of more than a hundred camp sites has been reported. The capacity of KL's in Germany is probably about 500,000.

A report, dated October, 1943, concerning the camps in Poland spoke of the existence of 109 camps in that country, divided into the following types:-

Nine Transit Camps
Twenty-four KL's
Three large forced labour camps
Sixty smaller forced labour camps
Three camps for priests
Nine camps for Jews
One camp "for the improvement of the Nordic race".

Unconfirmed estimates have estimated the number of Germans who have been inmates at various periods during the years 1933 to 1944 to be between 750,000 and 1,300,000.

The most conservative estimate of the number of persons in "protective custody" in Germany proper in July, 1944 was from 170,000 to 370,000.

The number of KL inmates in Germany proper at present is generally estimated to total between 300,000 and 500,000. Of this number a high percentage is believed to consist of "pure" Germans, as defined by Nazi law.

In 1942 it was reported that SS men, in conversation among themselves, guessed the number of Germans then in "protective custody" to be about one million.

The number of inmates of these detention centres in Europe has probably been reduced as a result of Germany's man power shortage and many former inmates may already have been absorbed by the Organisation TODT and other labour and auxiliary organisations. Even the Wehrmacht has accounted for some - the 999th. Division for example.

4. Commitment and Release

The Einweisung in KL's (Commitment to Concentration Camps) may be effected by both branches of the Sicherheits-polizei (Sipo, or Security Police).

The Gestapo (both Amt IV of the Reichssicherheits-hauptamt in Berlin and its branches and sub-branches) normally commits and may release those persons charged with, but not sentenced for, political offences and crimes. This is officially designated Schutzhaft (Protective Custody).

The Kriminalpolizei (Kripo or Criminal Police; both Amt V of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt and its branches and sub-branches) commit "BV's" (Berufsverbrecher or habitual criminals) and may (?) also release them.

As the various Leitstellen or Stellen (regional control HQ) of the Kripo are not necessarily organised along identical lines, the Inspektionen (Inspectorates) and subordinate Kommissariate responsible in each such HQ for committing persons to KL's do not always correspond.

5. Administration

German Concentration Camps are controlled by the SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (SS Economic and Administrative Department) and the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (Department of National Security, which is the head office of the Gestapo and the Security Service). Both these departments form part of the Reichsführung-SS (SS High Command).

The SS Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt (abbreviated as WVHA) administers the camps, having complete control over all personnel, including the guards and prisoners.

One of the chief functions of this department is the supervision of the SS-Unternehmungen (SS Enterprises), for which prison labour is employed. Most camps use the labour of their inmates, and in some cases factories have even been built within the camps. The WVHA is in charge of the products of such work.

The Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (DAW or German Equipment Works), one branch of which is located in ORANIENBURG, are said to have a main office in Berlin, and in liaison with WVHA take a share in the production activity of the camps.

The WVHA, whose Headquarters are in Berlin, is divided into several Amtsgruppen or branches. The branch which handles concentration camp matters is Amtsgruppe D, Führung und Verwaltung der Konzentrationslager (Command and Administration of Concentration Camps). Its offices are located at ORANIENBURG, twenty miles north of Berlin.

SS Obergruppenführer Oswald POHL is head of the Wirtschafts- und Verwaltungshauptamt and responsible to HIMMLER.

Amtsgruppenchef (Chief of Branch) of Amtsgruppe D is Richard GLÜCKS, who holds the ranks of Gruppenführer in the SS and of Lieutenant General in the Waffen-SS.

Formerly Stabschef (Chief of Staff) of the Totenkopf-verbände, SS-Gruppenführer EICKE, who was killed in action on the Eastern Front in February, 1943, was the original Inspector of concentration camp guards (Inspekteur der Totenkopfverbände) and if this office still exists GLÜCKS may well have succeeded to it. There was, at least up to 1941, an official known as the Inspekteur der Konzentrationslager (Inspector of KL's), who was independent of Amtsgruppe D. No further information regarding the continued existence of this office is available, however.

The following Ämter (Departments) have been identified within Amtsgruppe D:

Amt I — This Zentralamt (Central Department), which is headed by SS Obersturmbannführer Arthur LIEBEHENSCHEL, is responsible for general policy, security arrangements, public relations and co-ordination of the other departments within the Amtsgruppe.

Amt II — Headed by SS Obersturmbannführer Gerhard MAURER, this department has charge of the general administration of prisoners.

Amt III — The Medical Department, under SS Obersturmbannführer Dr. LOLLING, is responsible for general medical and health administration of all camp personnel, both staff and prisoners.

Amt IV — This department supervises the general administration of camps and camp staffs.

Amtsgruppe C, (Bauwesen) another branch of the WVHA, controls works and buildings and, therefore, supervises the construction within the camps of plants of the DAW referred to previously. It directs the activities of concentration camp personnel who are drafted into SS Bau Brigaden and SS Bau Bataillone (SS Construction Brigades and Battalions) for employment on SS building and construction programmes or for clearing bombed areas.

## 6. Camp Organisation

Richard GLÜCKS as head of Amtsgruppe D is the Führer der Totenkopfverbände und Konzentrationslager (Commander of the Death's Head Formations and Commissioner of Concentration Camps).

While the methods of organisation and administration of camps differ in the various German-held sections of Europe, the following outline is believed to be fairly representative of the basic structure of such establishments.

The "great mystery" of the camps is the Politische Kommissar (Political Commissar). He is a Gestapo official from the Politische Abteilung (Political Section).

This section is subordinated to the Gestapo and/or the Sicherheitsdienst through Amt IV (Gestapo) and Amt VI (Sicherheitsdienst), both of which are part of the Reichssicherheitshauptamt (RSHA, or Department of National Security).

Regional control is exercised by the Gestapo through its Leitstellen and Stellen, and by the Sicherheitsdienst through its Leitabschnitte and Abschnitte.

In some respects the Political Commissar in a camp is the superior of the Lagerkommandant (Camp Commandant) and may even have the latter removed. Normally, however, he does not interfere with the administration of a camp, except in an emergency.

There may be several such commissars at one camp, but their names are generally unknown and they are seldom seen.

A Political Commissar receives double the pay of a Lagerkommandant and, in addition, RM 45 daily for a "travel allowance".

The rank of a Lagerkommandant is usually in accordance with the importance and size of the camp of which he is in charge. He works closely with the Political Commissar, and is jointly responsible with the latter for the conduct of the camp, but in addition he is responsible for the safety of the camp.

The camp guards are under the command of their own officers, but the latter execute the orders of the camp Commandant in so far as such duties as posting of guards and sentries are concerned.

As deputies, the Commandant has one or more Lagerführer (Camp Sub-commanders), the number depending upon the size of the camp; they generally hold the rank of SS Untersturmführer (2 Lt.), and function as section leaders.

Another post, about which little is known, is that of Rapportführer, who calls the roll at all parades, and probably comes under command of the Lagerführer. Rapportführer exist in most camps, certainly in the larger ones.

Under the Commandant, as adjutant and general supervisor, is the Hauptwachtmeister (Chief Warden), a post often filled by the CO of the SS men. He controls the Platzmeister (Wardens) who have charge of working parties.

Under each Lagerführer, as his NCO, is an Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor), who is in direct contact with the inmates and keeps a record of the work to be performed by them.

Assisting the Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor) are Vorarbeiter (Foremen) and Arbeitskapos (Labour or Works Bosses). These foremen and overseers are usually chosen from among those prisoners who are serving court sentences for common crimes and who were committed to the camps by the Criminal Police rather than by the Secret State Police.

In some camps they are graded and known as Kapos or Capos (Bosses), Ober-Kapos (Superior Bosses) and Haupt-Kapos (Chief Bosses). These superiors may either wear an arm band with the inscription Kapo on the left upper arm or Gefreiter-winkel (stripes similar to those of a German corporal).

In charge of the living quarters in the camps are Blockführer (Block Leaders). Poorly paid, these officials supplement their incomes through bribes and similar means, though, of course, they are not the only camp officials to do so.

Prisoner parties which work outside the camps, under the supervision of a Kommandoführer are known as Kommandos. There are usually two guards for every five prisoners, and every third guard is armed with a submachine gun.

Among the inmates the Lagerältester (Camp Senior Inmate) is believed to hold the most privileged position. His duties are not clear but reports indicate that he receives his orders from the Lagerführer, and in some instances, he has even been reported to be the "right hand man" of the Lagerkommandant.

Ranking below the foregoing officials are the Block-ältester, who may be compared with an Army First Sergeant; the Blockschreiber, who is comparable to a Company Clerk, and the Stubenälteste (Room Wardens), who are prisoners in charge of rooms.

In general, it may be said that all persons holding the title of Führer are SS men and all the Ältesten are inmates. Like the foremen, the Ältesten are frequently habitual criminals.

Political inmates are said to have been entrusted with such jobs since they often wielded great influence over their comrades; but as they refused to commit cruelties and preferred torture to denouncing anybody they often lost their positions.

The Ältesten seem to be free of all other camp duties.

Ordinarily there are two doctors in each camp, one attending to the SS personnel and the other to the inmates. The nurses or medical assistants are largely recruited from among the inmates.

It is noteworthy that many clerical positions within the camps are held by inmates, some reports telling of a comparatively high degree of prisoner self-administration. According to one report, an attempt was made to run the camps with SS personnel exclusively, but the plan failed because there was too much graft, bribery and pilfering.

Employment of camp inmates for office work, which very few of the SS men could deal with efficiently, provides the camp officials with an opportunity to "play" the inmates against one another and to make them the scapegoats for thefts and other petty crimes committed by the SS men.

## 7. Methods of Identification

Inmates in most KL's wear colour patches, indicating the reason for their detention; these are usually on the right breast, but may also appear on the trouser leg. Since all camps do not have the same types of inmates, these patches vary accordingly. Local conditions and orders of the individual commandants also are responsible for variations in the size, shape or colour of the patches.

The following list shows the patches which appear to be most generally used. Wherever other types have been reported they have been noted in Annexe A, Part Two under the camp in question.

| | |
|---|---|
| (1) Red | Politische Verbrecher (Political Criminals) |
| (2) Pink | Sexualverbrecher (Sex Criminals) Colloquially "175 er" |
| (3) Green | Kriminalverbrecher (Common Criminals); generally the only legally sentenced inmates. |
| (4) Brown | Arbeitsscheue (Those unwilling to work) mostly Gypsies. |
| (5) Light Blue | Gewohnheitsverbrecher (Habitual Criminals) |
| (6) Purple | Bibelforscher und Pazifisten (Religious Criminals and Pacifists; those opposed for religious reasons to Nazism, e.g., Jehovah's Witnesses) |
| (7) Yellow | Jews usually wear a yellow triangle with a red one superimposed, the two forming a six-pointed star; often, however, only the yellow Star of David, bordered in red, is used. |

(8) Black — A black border around the yellow triangle worn by Jews denotes "Rassen schande" (Race Pollution). A six-pointed red star outlined in black also has been reported as denoting these inmates.

Colour patches numbered above 1 to 6 are usually equilateral triangles, about five inches in height, pointing upward. A black letter in a triangle, especially in the case of a political offender, denotes the latter's nationality, e.g. N for Norway or P for Poland.

One report described a red triangular patch, pointing downward, in the centre of which, in black, was the inscription SAW (Sonderaktion Wehrmacht, or Special Action, Armed Forces).

Inmates are also distinguished by having their hair cut short, or their heads partially or entirely shaved.

## 8. Concentration Camp Guards

The guarding of the concentration camps was entrusted originally to a special branch of the SS recruited in 1933 from volunteers of the Allgemeine SS and known as the SS Totenkopfverbände (TV or Death's Head units, so called because they wear a skull and crossbones on the right collar patch of their uniforms). But wartime demands on German manpower have diverted many of these ruthless troops to other tasks, and they have been replaced by older SS men, both German and foreign.

All Allgemeine SS and Waffen SS personnel wear the skull and crossbones on their visor caps, but the emblem as a collar patch has been reserved for the TV since 1935. Originally it was the flag emblem of all SS forces. (The Death's Head of the TV must not be confused with that of German tank personnel, from which it differs in that the TV skull has a jaw bone)

The first concentration camp at DACHAU, Bavaria, was opened officially on 18 MARCH 1933. The first 150 TV men were selected on 17 March, 1933.

Volunteers for the TV signed up for twelve years, all of which were considered as military service. They were paid in accordance with Wehrmacht schedules. The men receive military training and were organised as motorised infantry along the same general lines as the other full-time militarised units of the SS (the SS Verfügungstruppen, or General Service Troops) formed at the time.

## 9. TV Regiments

The Totenkopfverbände were originally organised into four Standarten, named after the areas in which they served, as follows:-

OBERBAYERN, original home station at Dachau, near Munich;
BRANDENBURG, original home station at Sachsenhausen, near Berlin;
THÜRINGEN, original home station at Buchenwald, near Weimar;
OSTMARK, most of the personnel of this regiment were recruited from among Austrian SS members.

Units bearing the name of "Elbe", "Sachsen", "Oranienburg" and "Ostfriesland" have been mentioned since about 1938, but these names may designate Sturmbanne (Stubas, or Battalions) or sub-units of Standarten rather than regiments.

These four regiments were placed under the command of the late SS Gruppenführer EICKE as Inspector and subsequently Commander of Concentration Camps and Totenkopf units. Previously he had been commandant of the Oranienburg camps. EICKE was killed on the Eastern Front in February, 1943.

Each Standarte was divided into Sturmbanne (battalions), designated by Roman numerals, and these battalions into Hundertschaften (companies), which consisted of 80 to 120 men or more, according to requirements.

The strength of such a TV Standarte was generally greater than that of a regiment in the Army. In 1936, for example, a report on Standarte BRANDENBURG stated that it consisted apparently of six Sturmbanne numbered I to VI, with Hundertschaften numbered consecutively from 1 to 24. Gaps in the company series may have existed, however.

Each Hundertschaft was organised and armed like an ordinary rifle company in the Regular Army.

It was planned originally that the unit to be stationed at a concentration camp should be a Sturmbann, but in practice the actual size of the unit depends upon the size of the camp concerned.

## 10. TV Functions

TV units are also organised along functional lines as follows:-

Streifendienst u. Rollkommandos Patrols and raiding pursuit squads, e.g., detachments searching for escaping prisoners. In occupied countries HJ-Roll-kommandos or HJ Jagdkommandos are mentioned as auxiliary raiding squads and pursuit detachments under the command of SS-TV officers. These units are said to be composed of 15 to 16-year-old recruits from the Hitler Youth Organisation who have not yet entered into the German Labour Service.

Wachverbände Guard Formations

Sonder-Verbände (S-Verb.) Special Purpose units. These are reported to furnish execution squads, often operating in areas distant from their home stations.

## 11. TV Strength and Auxiliaries

Prior to 1939 the TV were said to number 25,000 officers and men. The highest(unconfirmed) estimate in 1939 was 40,000.

Successive levies of men for the field formations of the Waffen SS have left the original Totenkopfverbände considerably reduced both in numbers and in quality. As a result, there was an influx into the TV of foreign volunteers, who, though they are in no way below standard in brutality towards prisoners, do not have the same political loyalty to the Nazi regime. A large number of these foreigners in the concentration camp guards are Volksdeutsche ("racial" Germans) from the Balkans. But because of the needs of the fighting front, these men are often elderly, physically defective or otherwise unfit for active service.

SA Auxiliary guards, Werkschutz (Factory Police) and even Tartars and released Ukrainian PW's have recently been reported as concentration camp personnel, indicating the growing manpower shortage among the ranks of the TV.

It is also worth mentioning that TV personnel are not infrequently transferred from one camp to another.

S-Verbände are frequently referred to by the Roman numeral of the Sturmbann which controls them (e.g., S-Verband I under Stuba I).

An S-Verband appears to be organised often into Sonderkommandos der Totenkopfverbände (S-Kdo. d. TV, or Special Detachments). S-Kdo LAUSITZ and S-Kdo SACHSEN have been identified.

T-Einsatzstaffeln z.b.V (Death's Head Detachments for special assignments) have also been reported, and may be yet smaller units.

In addition there seem to exist E-Stürme (Ersatz Stürme, or Reserve Companies) quartered in some of Germany's larger cities. They bear the name of the town or city district in which their barracks are located, e.g., E-Sturm HAVEL.

SS TV-Verstärkungen (Reinforcement Units) have also been reported.

Among the service branches of the Death's Head Formations are the TV-Motordienst (Motorised Service), the TV-Nachrichtendienst (Signals Service), the TV-Sanitätswesen (Medical Service) and the TV-Ausbildung (Training Cadre).

## 12. TV War Service

The original function of the Totenkopfverbände was to guard concentration camps. But it was clear from the outset that HIMMLER also envisaged this picked force as one of his most effective instruments for repression within Germany in the event of unrest or insurrection. The combination of physical fitness, military organisation and concentration camp training made them eminently suitable for ruthless action, even against the German population. TV personnel are definitely known to have undergone on various occasions "training" to render them capable of unprintable cruelties.

In 1937 HIMMLER asserted that 3,500 Death's Head men guarded, as he claimed, 8,000 inmates of concentration camps. He explained that this large number of guards was needed as "no duty is so nerve-racking and fatiguing as that of guarding criminals".

The war has not yet provided an opportunity for any wide-scale repressive action by the Totenkopfverbände; at the same time it has seriously depleted the strength of these formations.

As early as the campaign in Poland in 1939 regiments drawn from the Totenkopfverbände fought along with the SS Verfügungstruppen as part of Germany's forces in the field.

In the winter of 1939-1940 an SS Totenkopf Division was formed from the first three of these combat regiments (now SS Pz Div Totenkopf). These Totenkopf field formations must be distinguished from the Totenkopf Standarten and Sturmbanne which remained behind in their original capacity as concentration camp guards. The latter are frequently referred to as T-Wachverbände (Death's Head Guard Formations).

After the outbreak of war, the general term Waffen SS (Armed SS) was introduced to cover both the Verfügungstruppen and the Totenkopfstandarten. The Waffen SS though a branch of the SS is not in the official employment of the Nazi Party but is a specially regulated service of the Reich modelled after the Wehrmacht.

By an order issued in June, 1939, the finances of the Waffen SS were placed under the control of the Reich Minister of Finance and its property under the Minister of the Interior.

Thus the Waffen SS, including the Totenkopfverbände, is, in effect, a fourth arm of the service alongside the Army, Luftwaffe and Navy and its expenses are a State charge.

## 13. Uniforms

Men and officers of the SS-TV may wear the regular black uniform of the Allgemeine-SS or the field grey of the Waffen-SS, but show the skull and crossbones rather than the SS-rune on the right collar patch. Those who belong to the reserve formations wear grey instead of black collar patches.

The Waffenfarbe (distinguishing colour of the epaulette piping) for the TV is light brown.

Late in 1942 many concentration camp guard units were reported to have adopted the field grey tunics and trousers of the Waffen-SS because the civilian population near their camps considered them shirkers from combat when they appeared in their black uniforms.

Officers of the SS-TV may wear on special gala occasions a light grey uniform similar to that worn by the Sicherheitsdienst (SD). Because of this, the Totenkopf guards are referred to frequently as the "White SS", in contrast to the "Black" or Allgemeine SS.

The first TV Regiment (OBERBAYERN) wears as a special insignia the SS skull and crossbones superimposed on a narrow armlet to be worn on the left lower arm. Its members also seem to wear a death's head on both the left and right collar patches.

# A N N E X E  A

(List of Identified Concentration Camps)

KEY:

1. Annexe A gives all locations reported by various sources as sites of KLs at one time or another; such a list cannot of course be regarded as either complete or entirely reliable.

Of the 708 entries, 93 are cross-references.

2. Camps have been listed regardless of whether they are known to be still operating or whether they only operated in the past; thus camps in territory from which the Germans have been driven out are included, as information on past activities of persons connected with KLs is likely to be valuable.

Only rarely have the Germans closed camps in territory they still controlled, though the status of a camp has sometimes been changed, or its operation temporarily suspended.

PART ONE: LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS GROUPED TERRITORIALLY.

3. Part Three gives an alphabetical list of camps in each country, the countries themselves being also in alphabetical order, as follows:-

| | |
|---|---|
| Baltic States | Greece |
| Belgium | Holland |
| Bulgaria | Hungary |
| Channel Isles | Italy |
| Danzig | Norway |
| Denmark | Poland |
| France | Slovakia |
| Germany | Yugoslavia |

Cross-references which occur later in the detailed list (Part Two), are given also in Part One.

4. "GERMANY": Germany, as explained under that heading, has been broken down territorially.

5. Territorial Boundaries: September, 1939 has been taken as the deciding date for frontier lines. Thus all camps in "Wartheland" are listed under "Poland", while the old Austria, Saarland and Sudetenland are found under the subdivision "Reichsgaue" in the "GERMANY" list.

Note, however, that the Prussian Provinces are given according to their most recent organisation.

PART TWO: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WITH DETAILS.

6. Part Two lists all the camps alphabetically, with alternative foreign names in brackets, and the territory also in

brackets. Part Two contains all the information known about each camp.

7. Details of Camps: Dates of identification, inmates, type of camp, and personalities are given, also notes on the location of the camp.

SS units and establishments, which are frequently located near KLs, are also given.

8. Dates of Information: Wherever possible dates of reports are given, and may cover a protracted period. It is not always possible to ascertain whether the camp was actually in operation during the whole period.

9. Personalities: It has been difficult to obtain names, ranks, functions and dates of personalities connected with the camps, and contradictory reports have been received in some cases.

It is unlikely, however, that such personalities have been transferred to other duties, whatever change of function or camp may have occurred. This applies particularly to NCOs.

10. Terminology: Names and designations are given in the spelling and language in which they were reported.

It has not always been practical to translate units, and reference should be made both to the text and to other publications for ranks and abbreviations.

PART THREE:

11. Part Three is a list of SS Arbeitsstäbe (Works Control Staffs) not located near, or known to be connected with any identified concentration camps.

# ANNEXE A

## PART ONE

## LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS GROUPED TERRITORIALLY

### BALTIC STATES

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Goldfials | (Unlocated) | Pleskau | (Northern Russia) |
| Kretynga | (Lithuania) | Proweniszki | (Lithuania) |
| Ostland | (Latvia) | Riga | (Lithuania) |
| Petrasiula | (Lithuania) | Viliampole | (Lithuania) |

### BELGIUM

From a general survey of Belgian concentration camps it appears that about one third of the camps were under Gestapo control, and it is from these that most of the transfers of inmates to camps in Holland are said to have been effected.

Twelve camps have been reported at one time or another in Belgium.

| | |
|---|---|
| Achel | Jabbecke |
| Breedene | Lokeren |
| Breendonck | Malines |
| Hasselt | Schaerbake |
| Hoboken | Tervueren |
| Huy | Yvoir |

### BULGARIA

| | |
|---|---|
| Ksanjije | Varna |
| Sveta Anestasia | |

### CHANNEL ISLANDS

| | |
|---|---|
| Alderney | Sylt (See Alderney) |
| Jersey | |

### DANZIG

| | |
|---|---|
| Danzig | Gdansk (See Danzig) |
| Danzig, District | Hela |
| Danzig-Matzkau | Stutthof |

### DENMARK

| | |
|---|---|
| Elsinore | Frøslev |
| Farevejle | Horserød |

## FRANCE

A total of 78 camps, said to be KL's are reported as having been in operation at one time or another in France including Alsace-Lorraine.

Alliers
Arc-et-Sonains
Argeles-sur-Mer
Arras
Aubagne
Barreaux
Bayonne
Beaune-la-Rolande
Belfort
Bouguenais
Brens
Charleville-Mezieres
Chauvailles
Compiegne
Doullens
Drancy
Dun-sur-Avon
Ecrouves
Frejus
Fresnes
Gaillin
Grasse
Gurs
Hazebrouck
Jargeau
La Lande a Monts
Lande
Landerneau
Larzac
Les Alliers
Les Milles
Le Verdon
Le Vernet
Limoges
Loissons
Macau
Manzac
Marseille
Mauzac
Merignac
Metz
Miranda
Mont-de-Marsan
Natzweiler
Nexon
Noe
Orleans
Paris
Pau
Petite Roguette (See Paris)
Pichey
Pithiviers
Poitiers
Pontivy
Recebedou
Rieucros
Rivesaltes
Rouille
St. Cyprien
St. Etienne
St. Germain les Belles
St. Nazaire
St. Paul D'Eyjaux
St. Paul les Eaux
St. Privas
St. Quentin
St. Renan
St. Sulpice-la-Pointe
Schirmeck
Schuneker
Sennheim
Sisteron
Strassburg
Toulouse
Vals-les-Bains
Vannes
Vesoul
Vichy
Vidauban
Vincennes
Vorbruck (See Schirmeck)
Voves
Watten

## GERMANY

Of the 229 entries for Germany, 36 represent cross references. This does not imply that Germany has 186 camps, since all camps are not continuously in operation, and the same camp may have been reported under its correct name, the name of the nearest town or railway station, or the name of a region etc.

Illegible or garbled reports may account for different names for the same camp (e.g. Dürrheim or Dürkheim) but it seems safe to say that there are well over 100 camp sites in Germany capable of accommodating over half a million inmates.

The camps in Germany have been grouped for convenience into regional divisions, i.e. Länder and Reichsgaue, the latter being listed together under that heading and subdivided. PREUSSEN has also been subdivided into Provinces.

### Baden

Ankenbuck
Bad Dürrheim
Baden-Baden
Heuberg
Käfertal
Karlsruhe
Kislau
Mannheim (See Käfertal)
Rastatt
Singen

### Bayern

Ansbach
Bad Dürkheim
Bayreuth
Bernau
Bischofsgrün
Dachau
Dürkheim (See Bad Dürkheim)
Eila
Fechenbach
Flossenbürg
Frankenthal
Gotteszell
Hof
Kochel
Landsberg
Laufen
Lichtenburg
Limburg
Neustadt
Schirmitz
Stadelheim
Wasserburg
Würzburg

### Böhmen und Mähren

Bilin
Breschan
Brezany (See Breschan)
Brünn
Klety
Lipnik
Mährisch-Ostrau
(Moravska-Ostrawa)
Milowice (See Milowitz)
Milowitz
Pilsen
Plzen (See Pilsen)
Spielberg
Stepanov
Swatoborschitz, Kyjov
Terezin (See Theresienstadt)
Theresienstadt

GERMANY (contd.)

## Braunschweig

Wolfenbüttel

## Bremen

Bremen

## Hamburg

Barmbeck
(See Hamburg-Barmbeck)
Bergedorf (See Hamburg)
Fuhlsbüttel (See Hamburg)
Hamburg
Hamburg-Barmbeck
Neuengamme (See Hamburg)
Wittmoor (See Hamburg)

## Hessen

Foehenheim
Ginsheim
Ginzheim
Griesheimersland
Grossenrohrheim
Langen
Obenrode
Osthofen

## Mecklenburg

Aschenburg
Fürstenberg
Fürstenburg
Niederhagen
Ravensbrück
Rickling
Strelitz

## Oldenburg

Ortumsand
Vechta

## Preussen

a) Province Brandenburg

Alt Daber
Berlin
Bernau
Börnicke
Bötzow
Braetz-Schwiebus
Brandenburg
Jüterbog
Königswusterhausen
Lichtenfelde
Meinsdorf
Neurrandenburg
(See Königswusterhausen)
Olympisches Dorf
Oranienburg
(See Sachsenhausen)
Sachsenhausen
Schneidemühl
Senftenberg
Soldin
Sonnenburg
Uckermark

b) Province Halle-Merseburg

Erfurt
Gräfenhainichen
Torgau

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

c) Province Hannover

Arbeitsdorf-Fallersleben
Aschendorfermoor (See Emsland)
Berenbostel
Bergen Belsen
Börgermoor (See Emsland)
Brual-Rhede (See Emsland)
Burg Hoheneck
Dörpen, Walchum (See Emsland)
Emsland
Esterwegen (See Emsland)
Fallersleben (See Arbeitsdorf)
Farge
Harpstedt
Hastedt
Hoheneck (See Burg Hoheneck)
Krondorf (See Emsland)
Lager No.21
Langluetjen
Lathen (See Emsland)
Moorlager (See Emsland)
Moringen
Neusustrum (See Emsland)
Oberlangen (See Emsland)
Osnabrück
Papenburg (See Emsland)
Watenstedt (See Emsland)

d) Province Hessen-Nassau

Kassel
Kassel-Melsungen
Melsungen (See Kassel-Melsungen)
Rödelheim
Sahra
Wetzlar
Wilsede

e) Province Holstein

Rendsburg

f) Province Magdeburg

Griebo

g) Province Magdeburg-Anhalt

Bernburg
Dornburg
Rosslau

h) Province Ost-Preussen

Braunsberg
Elbing
Dzialdowo (See Soldau)
Grundaus
Heilsberg
Labiau
Soldau
Tolkemit

j) Province Pommern

Hammerstein
Hohenbrück
Kolberg
Stettin
Vulkan Werft (See Stettin)

GERMANY, Preussen (contd.)

k) Province Rheinland

Benninghausen
Beyenburg
Braunweiler
Brauweiler
Düren
Hinzert
Holbeckshof
Jülich
Kalkturm
Kemna
Koblenz-Karmelita
Koblenz-Karthause
Mühlheim
Siegburg
Wittlich (See Kalkturm)
Wuppertal

l) Province Schlesien

Frankenstein
Gleiwitz
Grossrosen
Hoyerswerda
Leschwitz
Liebau
Münsterberg
Neubersdorf
(See Nieborowitz)
Nieborowitz
Reichenbach (?)
Waldenburg

Unlocated camp

m) Province Schleswig-Holstein

Ahrensboek
Eutin
Glückstadt
Heide
Kiel
Kolding

n) Province Westfalen

Bergkamen
Bochum VI
Eilpe
Sennelager
Wanne-Eikel
Wattenscheid

o) Province West-Preussen

Unlocated camp

Reichsgaue

a) Kärnten

Klagenfurt

b) Niederdonau

Trützdorf
(See Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf)
Wöllersdorf-Trützdorf

c) Oberdonau

Bretstein
Gusen (See Mauthausen)
Mauthausen
St. Georgen
(See Mauthausen)

GERMANY (contd.)

## Reichsgaue (contd.)

d) RB Wien

Schwechat
(See Wien-Schwechat)

Wien-Schwechat

e) Saarland

Lerchenflur

Saarlauten

f) Steiermark

Bruck/Mur

g) Sudetenland

Fischern

Troppau

Opawa (See Troppau)

### Sachsen

Bautzen
Burg Hohnstein
Colditz
Crimmitschau
Gräfenhainichen
Grünhainichen
Hainewalde
Hainichen
(See Grünhainichen)

Hohnstein
(See Burg Hohnstein)
Königstein
Lichtenburg
Mathilden-Schlösschen
Ortenstein
Osterstein (?)
Reichenbach
Sachsenburg
Zörbig

### Thüringen

Bad Sulza
Blankenhain
Buchenwald
Ohrdruf

Osterstein (?)
Untermassfeld
Weimar

### Württemberg

Buchau
Kuhberg

Welzheim

## GREECE

In some cases it is difficult to differentiate between prisons and concentration camps, as the Greeks had various open-air agricultural prisons and labour camps before the occupation. In a list of prisons in Greece 8 agricultural prisons and labour camps were mentioned.

Before the war the Greek method of dealing with political prisoners was to banish them to the Islands, but even so prisons in Greece were said to be inadequate for even the normal peace time incidence of crime.

There have been no concentration or internment camps in the true sense of the word since 1922, but after the occupation the Germans and Italians established them all over the country.

Agia
Agios Myron (Heraklion)
Alexandrouplos
Aliartos
Athens
Averoff
Chios
Corfu
Corinth (See Korinth)
Crete
Dhomokos
Didostxdion
Didymotikhon
Domokos
Edessa (Edessis)
Eleusis
Embirikos Asylium
Florina
Ghoudi (Goudi)
Hadjikosta Orphanage
Haidari
Halkida (See Khalkis)
Hios
Ipisti
Kallithea
Khaidari
Khalkis
Khios
Kirzali
Komotini
Korinth
Lamias (See Lianoklsdhi)
Larissa
Levadhis (Levadia)
Lianoklsdhi (Lianocladi)
Myros Iraklion
(See Agios Myron)
Mytilene
Nauplia
Naxos
Palvos Melss
Paroi
Patras
Paulo Melas
Pavlou Mela Thessalonika
(See Salonika)
Paxoi
Plannina
Salonika
Samos
Skolis (See Salonika)
Somovit
Syngrou
Tatoi (Tatoy)
Thebes (Thive)
Thive (See Thebes)
Tithorea
Trikkala
Tripolis
Tsikala
Volos
Voulgiameni
Vuria (?) Piraeus
Xanthi
Yeryeri (Amariou)
Rethymnos
Ypati
Zanti

## HOLLAND

Thirty camps were reported as KL's or similar detention centres in operation in the Netherlands at one time or another.

Almelo
Amersfoort
Amsterdam
Am Suhrskamp
Arnhem
Barneveld
Blaricum
Domburg
Ellecom
Gonda
Haaren
Haren
Heeren
Heilvareenbeck
Hertogenbosch
Hoben
Miechelsgestel
(See St. Miechelsgestel)
Moerdijk
Ommen
Oudleusden
St. Miechelsgestel
Scheveningen
Schiedam
Schoorl
Sluis
Utrecht
Valkenburg
Veenhuizen
Vught
Westerbork
Wierden-Almelo

## HUNGARY

Szarvas

## ITALY

Mantua
Rab

## NORWAY

A general report on concentration camps speaks of "ten main camps", surmises a number of secondary ones and claims that any prison may be used as a transit camp for Schutzhäftlinge (persons in protective custody).

A total of 8,000 Norwegians were estimated to be detained in KL's of which Grini is said to contain one third.

A very recent report, however, claims that 4,000 Norwegian KL inmates were sent to Germany to work.

Twenty-nine camps are reported.

Berg
Bogan
Bollan
Brettvedt
Dombaas
Eggemón
Ekne
Espeland
Falstadt
Grini
Hedmark District
Jernvaten
Jörstadmoen
Krokebergsleita
Kvaenhangen
Kvam
Lenes
Nordmo
Østerdalen
Oslo
Saetermón
Seines
Sem
Setesdal
Stavern
Svanwik
Sydspissen
Tuesdestrand
Ulven
Verdalsóren

## POLAND

Of the 192 entries for Poland 43 represent cross references, mostly the result of the fact that many locations are known by Polish as well as German names. The list includes camps in Poland as of 1st September, 1939.

Augustow I
Augustow II
Augustow III
Auschwitz
Belzec
Bendzin (See Bentschen)
Bentschen
Bialystok
Birkenau
Birnbaum
Bischofshofen
Bochnia
Bodzentin
Bogumin (See Oderberg)
Bohumin (See Oderberg)
Bojanow
Bomiechowek I
Bomiechowek II
Bozanowo
Bromberg
Brzezinki (See Birkenau)
Budzyn
Bukowa (See Kielce)
Cerwica
Chelm
Chelmno (See Kulm)
Chludow
Chojnice (See Konitz)
Chrubiesszow
Ciechanow (See Zichenau)
Czestochawa (See Tschenstochau)
Dabrowa
Debica
Dobrzyka
Drewnica
Dyle
Dziesiata
Dzezinka
Fort VIIa (See Posen)
Freistadt
Friedenshütte
Frydrychowka (See Lemberg)
Frystat (See Freistadt)
Garczyn
Garwolin
Glowna
Golcza
Gorczin
Görnau
Gorna Grupa (See Obergruppe)
Gorzyce
Grajewo
Graudenz
Grczyn
Grudziadz (See Graudenz and Obergruppe)
Helenow
Helm
Helmnok-Debia Estate
Hohensalza
Hrubieszow
Huta Beldon (See Beldon Hütte under Bentschen)
Huta Zgoda (See Friedenshütte)
Inowroclaw (See Hohensalza)
Jablonow
Jaslo
Jaworznia (See Kielce)
Jaworzyn
Jaworzyna
Jezierna
Kambinowski, Region
Kattowitz (Kattowice)
Kasmierz-Biskupi (See Bischofshofen)
Kielbasin
Kielce
Königshütte
Koldyrzewo
Konitz (Chownice)
Konstantinow
Konstantyn I
Kosminek
Kosow Podlaski
Krakau
Krasnik
Kulm (Chelmno)
Kutno
Lemberg (Lwow)
Leslau (Wloclawek)
Liban Quarry
Litzmannstadt
Lodz (See Litzmannstadt)
Lond
Lopuszno
Lublin

Lukow area
Lwow (See Lemberg)
Lyska
Majdanek
Malkinia
Maloszyce
Miechow
Miedniewice
Miedzychod (See Birnbaum)
Mlociny
Myslowice
Nakel (See Potulitz)
Nasielsk
Obergruppe (Gorna Grupa)
Obra
Oderberg
Ostrow
Oswiecim (See Auschwitz)
Pabianitz (Pabianice)
Pelninia
Piekoszow (See Kielce)
Pionki
Plasow (See Krakau)
Pleschen
Pleszew (See Pleschen)
Ploehnen
Plonsk (See Ploehnen)
Plock (See Schröttersburg)
Pomiechowek
Pomiechowek I
Pomiechowek II
Poniatow
Posen (Poznan)
Posen-Treskau
Potulice (See Potulitz)
Potulitz
Poznan (See Posen)
Preussisch Stargard
Przedzielnica
Puck (See Putzig)
Puszczykow (Pustkow)
Putzig
Radogoszcz
Radom
Radziwiliszki
Radzymin
Rajsko
Raua Ruska
Rembertow
Rippin
Rudniki
Rybnik
Rykosz (See Kielce)
Rypin (See Rippin)
Sapiezyska
Schröttersburg
Schwetz
Sichelberg
Sierpc (See Sichelberg)
Skalbmierz
Skarzysko
Smukla
Sobibor
Solec
Sosnowiec
Starachowice
Starogard (See Preussisch Stargard)
Swiecie (See Schwetz)
Swientochlowitz (Swientochlowice)
Swiety Krzyz
Szebunia
Tarnow
Tczew
Thorn (Torun)
Tomaszow
Torun (See Thorn)
Trawniki
Treblinka
Treskau (See Posen-Treskau)
Tschenstochau
Vilna (See Wilno)
Warschau
Wauer
Wielrenia (See Kielce)
Wilga
Wilno
Winnica
Wloclawec (See Leslau)
Wronki
Wysokie Brzegi
Zabikowo
Zacisze
Zakrzowek
Zamarte
Zambrow
Zamosk
Zascanki
Zascienek
Zgierz (See Görnau)
Zichenau
Zwierzyniec

## SLOVAKIA

Bojnice

Chalmova

## YUGOSLAVIA

Bacska Topola
Bar (Bocche di Cataro)
Begrade
Belgrade
Bocche di Cataro (See Bar)
Dedinje
Djakovo
Ferincance
Jasenovac
Kosovska Mitrovica
Krapje
Marburg/Drau
Michendorf
Nish
Sajmiste (Zemun)
Sarvar
Stara Gradiska
(Stare Gradiste)
Velika-Kanija
Zagreb

## UNLOCATED

Glasmoor
Karasjok
Zwringen

Three camps without further definition

# ANNEXE A

PART TWO: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF CONCENTRATION CAMPS, WITH DETAILS.

**ACHEL** (Belgium)
The camp at HUY was reported to have been moved here.

**AGIA** (Greece)
Near Khanoa, Crete; reported as KL.

**AGIOS MYRON (HERAKLION)** (Greece)
Crete; reported as KL.

**AHRENSBOECK** (Schleswig-Holstein)
Near EUTIN; last reported in 1936.

**ALDERNEY** (Channel Islands)
"Sylt Camp" reported in February, 1944 to have 900 "political inmates". OT document addressed to Bauleitung "Adolf" (code name for ALDERNEY) refers to "KZ" Häftlinge in Feb 1944.

**ALIARTOS** (Greece)
Attika Boeotia; KL established by the Italians and still reported functioning in June 43.

**ALEXANDROUPOLOS** (Greece)
Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

**ALLIERS** (France)
Not confirmed; probably identical with LES ALLIERS (which would be the more correct name).
See LES ALLIERS.

**ALMELO** (Holland)
Only a Huis van Bewaring (Penitentiary). 60 reported there; see WIERDEN-ALMELO.

**ALT DABER** (Brandenburg)
Near WUSTERHAUSEN; last reported in 1936.

**AMERSFOORT** (Holland)
Type
Dulag (Durchgangslager) with small KL annexe, which may be the camp for Jews in OUDLEUSDEN.
Capacity
Said to be 10,000.
Inmates.
In August 1943, 600-700 inmates were reported. They were prominent Dutchmen,

AMERSFOORT (Contd.)

members of the Orange Wacht, hostages, etc.
In March, 1944 reported numbers had risen 4,140, 3,000 of whom were to be taken to Germany by April 15th, 1,500 to the airfield RHEINE, and 1,500 to the airfield DÜSSELDORF. They were to remain prisoners guarded by the "Grüne" Polizei.
Guards
100 SS men (probably Dutch, and a few SD men.
SS Troops in the vicinity
An SS guard battalion of 400 men stationed there is said not to be connected with the camp. Elements of SS Panzer Division "Wiking and V./SS Artillerie Ausbildung und Ersatz Regiment (SS Artillery Training and Replacement Regiment) are also stationed in the vicinity. SS Wachbatl. 3.
Personalities
The camp doctor and NSB man KLOMP is the only personality reported.

AMSTERDAM (Holland)

Type
2 "Houses of Detention" reported. I at WETERINGSCHANZ and II at AMSTELVEEN-SCHWEG. Actually status is undetermined.
Capacity
Approximately 1,100 inmates reported in each prison.
Guards
Dutch, strengthened by a few SD men, who are subordinate to the SD at Euterpe Street, Inner Girl's High School (Commander, SBF LAGES).

AM SUHRSKAMP (Holland)

Near RATZEBURG; last reported 1936.

ANKENBUCK (Baden)

Reported 1936; not confirmed.
Reported 1943 as PW camp.
SS Guard.

ANSBACH (Bayern)

40 Km. SW NÜRNBERG.
Reported in July, 1942 as KL. May be identical with LICHTENBURG.

ARBEITSDORF-FALLERSLEBEN (Hannover)

Believed to be in operation. May only be a work camp.
Volks-werke (Volkswagen, People's car plant) in vicinity of ARBEITSDORF.

ARC-ET-SONAINS
(France, Doubs)

January, 1943, 190 Gypsies were reported there.

ARGELES-SUR-MER
(France, Pyrenees Orientales)

April, 1943, reported as camp for Jews and aliens.
Used to be an internment camp for Spanish loyalist soldiers.

ARNHEM
(Holland)

Type
A "temporary detention House" with 30-40 political prisoners under Gestapo control was reported here in August 1943.
SS Troops in the vicinity
The SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 12 (SS Panzer Grenadier Training and Replacement Btn. 12) is located near Arnhem.
SS Unterführerschule.

ARRAS
(France, Nord)

A camp for "political" internees and black marketeers reported in Aug 1943 at Rue des Carabiniers d'Artois.

ASCHENBURG
(Mecklenburg)

Reported in July, 1942.
Supposed to be for women only.
Also reported near WEIMAR.

ASCHENDORFER MOOR

See EMSLAND.

ATHENS
(Greece)

Pireaus Street, ATHENS; Hadjikosta Orphanage reported as KL with 200 inmates in Jan 44.
Reported also as the main gaol used by the Rallis Security Battalions to house hostages.
Said to have been condemned by Swiss Red Cross but is still in use.
For other camps in ATHENS Area see also GHOUDI and HAIDARI.
SS und Polizei Gericht Athens.

AUBAGNE
(France, Bouches du Rhone)

Marseilles region; no details reported.

AUGUSTOW I
(NE Poland)

Reported as civilian "Dulag".

AUGUSTOW II
(Poland)

30 Km. S. SUWALKI (SUDAUEN)
Reported as KL.

AUGUSTOW III

Reported as special KL with enclosures for women.

AUSCHWITZ (OSWIECIM)
(Oberschlesien, formerly Poland)

30 Km. SSE KATTOWITZ.

Type

Definitely KL: mentioned frequently since 1939. One report claims MAJDANEC to be part of Doppellager AUSCHWITZ.

BIRKENAU camp is definitely connected, as AUSCHWITZ makes use of BIRKENAU's gas chambers, though it is said to have 10 crematoria and 4 lethal gas chambers itself.

Capacity

In 1940: 40,000

A recent report claims 62,000 Jews and foreign workers to be employed in the synthetic rubber plant and other enterprises around this town.

Inmates

One report gives the following figures as an outline of the camp's history:

1939/40 - Over 5,000 inmates

July 1941 - 8,000 inmates, all Poles

Mortality rate 20% for each 6 month period.

Late 1941 - 600 Russians and 200 Poles gassed.

September 1942 - More than 120,000 persons had passed through the camp. Mortality has risen as over 80,000 are said to have died or been shot.

May 1943 - "At least 2 trains of 20 car loads each arrived daily".

1944 - Another report states that 150,000 names were listed as having passed through this camp.

Guards

6/SS Sturmbann KL AUSCHWITZ has been identified and may be a death's Head unit. One member, upon enlistment into the Waffen-SS served in this unit prior to his despatch to the Eastern Front.

Remarks

Many typhus epidemics are said to have raged here throughout its existence.

In the neighbourhood, reported to be at DWORY, is an I.G. Farben plant for synthetic rubber and "benzine", whose workers also live in nearby camps; slackers (those who take more than 2 days off per month) are confined to an Arbeitserziehungslager (Workers' educational camp) connected with the KL.

BUNA-WERKE (Synthetic Rubber Plant) draws labour from the KL.

SS Units in the Vicinity

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| AUSCHWITZ (contd.) | Personalities | | |
| | Rudolf HOESS | OSBF | probably commandant |
| | RÖDL | OSBF | Also reported as commandant (formerly Natzweiler) |
| | AUMEIER | HSF | deputy commandant |
| | BURGER | SBF | |
| | Dr. Joachim CAESAR | SF | |
| | Dr. Edward WIRTHS | HSF | Garrison M.O. |
| | Dr. Kurt UHLENBROCK | HSF | |
| | Richard BAUR | HSF | |
| | Armand LANGERMANN | HSF | |
| | Fritz HARTENSTEIN | SBF | |
| | Emil STOCKER | HSF | |
| | Dec 1943 | | |
| | ZIEMESEN | HSF | Chief of camp administration |
| | v. BODMANN | OSF | |
| | SCHWARZ | HSF | |
| | SELL | USF | |
| | SCHOPPE | Uschaf | |
| | STIBITZ | " | |
| | MANDL | | Senior wardress, formerly Ravensbrück Wardress |
| | Mar 1944 | | |
| | DRECHSLER | | |
| | GRABNER | USF | |
| | VOZNITZA | USF | |
| | KIRSCHNER | Oschaf | |
| | BOGER | Oschaf | |
| | LACHMAN | Oschaf | |
| AVEROFF (Greece) | Reported as prison, but may well be a KL. | | |

BACSKA TOPOLA (Yugoslavia)
KL reported there.

BAD DÜRKHEIM (Bayern)
Not confirmed.

BAD DÜRRHEIM (Baden)
Near Villingen.
Last reported April, 1938.
Possibly identical with BAD DÜRKHEIM.

BAD SUIZA (Thüringen)
Near WEIMAR
Possibly is not a KL, nor in operation at present.
In January 1943, "Russian Prisoners" reported there.

BADEN-BADEN
Not confirmed as KL.
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS in BADEN-BADEN

BAR (BOCCHE DI CATARO) (Yugoslavia)
Croatia.
KL under Italian and Ustashi control.

BARMBECK
See HAMBURG-BARMBECK

BARNEVELD (Holland)
A camp for "distinguished Jews" reported there in February, 1943.

BARREAUX (France)
Known as Fort BARREAUX (Isere).
Type
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.
Inmates
July, 1943: 800 "escaped criminals" and Jewish black marketeers reported there.

BAUTZEN (Sachsen)
May be a Zuchthaus (penitentiary).
Last reported May, 1938.

BAYONNE (France, Basses-Pyrenees)
Inmates
April, 1943: 200 French "communists" reported at the Citadel, doing forced labour.
October, 1943: French hostages were reported as being sometimes transferred from the German controlled VILLA CHAGRIN to the Citadel.
Guards
French and Belgian volunteer guards.

BAYREUTH
(Bayern)

Not confirmed as KL.
A camp with 400 inmates was last reported here in 1936.

BEAUNE-LA-ROLANDE
(France, Loriet)

Moved to DRANCY in July, 1943.

BEGRADE
(Yugoslavia)

Location
Not identified; probably an error for BELGRADE (q.v.).
Type
"Special camp for Jews".
A KL for all Jews from BELGRADE and vicinity.
Remarks
Reported discontinued at the end of 1942, when the inmates were either shot or deported.

BELFORT
(France, Alsace)

Status not determined. De Gaullists said to be held in the Fortress of BELFORT. August, 1940: the Friedrich Prison was reported to contain over 500 inmates.

BELGRADE
(Yugoslavia)

Consists of 4 camps:-

(1) Gestapo KL "DEDINJE" reported there. 3,000 to 3,500 inmates. Commandant is named VUJKOVIC.

(2) 5, Aleksandrova Street; a Gestapo transit prison, generally between four and five hundred inmates; they stay usually over a month. Commander of the prison - NCO Johann RICHTER.

(3) KL "SAJMISTE": capacity 10,000. Inmates were at first Jewish families and later mainly Servian elements caught in mountains and woods. Overflow was sent to camp AEMUN. Direction of camp was under Ustashi control.

(4) Type
Transit KL "ZEMUN".
Capacity
Reported to be 80,000.
Remarks
Is used to accommodate the overflow from camp "SAJMIST".

See also BEGRADE

SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Pferdepark.

BELZEC
(Poland)

Location
80 Km. NW of LEMBERG.
Type
KL. Extermination camp for Jews.
Capacity
10,000 Jewish inmates reported there.

BENNINGHAUSEN

Near BURSCHEID.
Last reported in 1936.

BENTSCHEN (BENDZIN)
(Poland)

Location
12 Km. NE of KATTOWITZ.
Type
Partly KL, partly Straflager for Arbeitsverweigerer (those refusing to work) in the KATTOWITZ mining region.
Inmates
KL inmates have clean-shaven heads. Arbeitsverweigerer are allowed "short haircuts".
1942: 21,000 Jews, Poles, Czechs and Ukrainians reported there.
Remarks
A similar Straflager exists near the Beldon Hütte, (Huta Beldon), S IMMINENZ.

BERENBOSTEL
(Hannover)

Location
Near HANNOVER.
Type
The 25,000 inmates and SS Guards reported there in January, 1944, indicate a KL, but only a single source mentions this extremely large camp.

BERG
(Norway)

Location
Near TØNSBERG
Guards
Under control of "Quisling" police.
Inmates
October, 1942: 330 Jews are said to have been transported there from Germany. Aryan inmates remained there.
November, 1943: some "students" were transferred there from BREDTVEDT.
January, 1944: estimate of number of inmates was 300-500, including political prisoners.

BERGEDORF

See HAMBURG

BERGEN BELSEN
(Hannover)

Near CELLE
KL for Jews reported there in February, 1944.
Bekleidungsamt der Waffen-SS in BERGEN BELSEN

BERGKAMEN
(Westfalen)

Last reported May, 1938.
Also reported as Work Camp for Ost Arbeiter.

BERLIN
(Brandenburg)

COLUMBIA-HAUS
Reported in a list of KLs as existing in January, 1944, but the COLUMBIA-HAUS has been known as a Gestapo HQ with facilities for pre-trial detention. It is most likely still that and not a KL.
BERLIN ALEXANDERPLATZ.
Reported to have had 20,000 men in its cells waiting transfer to KLs. This may be the COLUMBIA HAUS reported above.
SS Units and Establishments in the Vicinity.
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS
(NW10, Wilsnackerstr.3)
SS Hauptfürsorge- und Versorgungsamt
(Reichsministerium d. Innern, NW7, Unter den Linden 72)
SS Standortkommandatur
(W15, Meineckestr.10)
SS Kleiderkasse
(Kölnischer Fischmarkt 4)
- now evacuated to BAD SARROW
SS Wachbataillon 1
(Berlin-Lankwitz, Leonorenstr.17)
SS Hauptsanitätslager
(Berlin-Lichtenberg, Rittergutstr.19-21)
SS Kraftfahrzeugamt
(Berlin-Lichterfelde)
SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung- und Ersatzabteilung
(Berlin-Lichterfelde, Finkenstein-allee)
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
(Südende, Turmstr.4)

SS und Polizeigericht
(Berlin-Schmargendorf, Davoserstr.1)
Auskunftsstelle für Kriegsverluste der Waffen-SS
(Berlin-Siemensstadt, Siemensdamm 82-84,
Beauftragter für den Diensthundewesen der Waffen-SS
(Berlin-Stieglitz, Bökequell)

BERLIN (Brandenburg) (cont'd.)

SS Lazarett at HOHENLYCHEN, N of Berlin
SS Panzer Gruppe Ausbildungs- und Ersatz Bataillon 1 at SPREENHAGEN, near Berlin
SS Lager at STAHNSDORF (TELTOW, Berlin)
SS Strafvollzugslager at LUDWIGSFELDE (Kr. TELTOW)

BERNAU (Brandenburg)

Near Berlin
Last reported March, 1938.
Believed to be no longer in operation.

BERNAU (Oberbayern)

Identified in 1943. Last reported January, 1944.

Location and Size

Near ROSENHAIN, Chiemsee.
Camp "stretches over several miles towards the Alps".

Inmates

Arbeitslager for men; including:-
Gerüchtserzähler (rumour mongers)
Schwarzhörer (listeners to foreign broadcasts)
Schwarzschlächter (black market butchers)
Other Volksschädlinge (anti-social elements)

According to a German newspaper dated December, 1943, there were 1,400 inmates, all from Bayern and the Protectorate, "as the camp serves these territories".

Remarks

Its sister institution for women is in LAUFEN/Salzach
SS china porcelain enterprises are reported to draw labour from here as well as from DACHAU, but this is not confirmed.

BERNBURG (Magdeburg-Anhalt)

Near DESSAU. Believed to be in operation as detention centre of unknown classification.

BEYENBURG Rheinland)

Also reported as BAYENBURG near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May, 1938.
BAYENBURG is not listed in the directory; BEYENBURG exists as suburb of WUPPERTAL.

BIALYSTOK (Poland)

In region incorporated into Ostpreussen as a Regierungsbezirk.
There is a KL at ZASCIANEK, very close to BIALYSTOK.
Reported as a segregating camp for expropriated Poles, with 40,000 inmates.

BILIN
(Czechoslovakia)

Not definitely confirmed

BIRKENAU (BRZEZINKI)
(SW Poland)

Type
Special KL and annihilation camp for women reported here.
Inmates
Reported to be mostly Hungarian Jews.
Remarks
Most likely controlled by AUSCHWITZ, where Jews are sent to keep the 4 crematoria busy.

BIRNBAUM (MIEDZYCHOD)
(Poland)

Possibly Straflager: a forced labour camp was reported in this area.

BISCHOFSHOFEN
(KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI)
(Central Poland)

Near KONSKIE. Reported in 1939/1940 as KL for priests from W Poland.

BISCHOFSGRÜN
(Bayern)

Telephone directory (1941) lists "Strafgefangenenlager" here.

BLANKENHAIN
(Thüringen)

15 Km. S WEIMAR: last reported May, 1938.

BLARICUM
(Holland)

Camp reported but not confirmed as KL.

BOCCHE DI CATARO

See BAR

BOCHNIA
(Poland)

40 Km. ESE KRAKAU.
Type
May not be a KL; a ghetto is reported in this town and may be identical with reported camp.
Inmates
Number estimated at 8,000.

BOCHUM VI
(Westfalen)

Reported before 1939 as KL.
The VI may inply that there are other camps in the vicinity; note, however, that Bochum is in Wkr.VI.

BODCZENTIN
(Poland)

Type
There is a ghetto in this town, which may be identical with reported KL.
Inmates
One report estimates 1,000 inmates there.

| | |
|---|---|
| BOGEN (N Norway) | "For intellectuals". |
| BOGUMIN (Polish) or BOHUMIN (Czech) | See ODERBERG |
| BOJANOW (BOJANOWO) (W Poland) | 70 Km. NNW BRESLAU. Reported as KL for women; as special KL for nuns; as "Dulag for monks and nuns". |
| BOJNICE (Slovakia) | Not confirmed. |
| BOLLAN (Norway) | Near ALESUND. |
| BOMIECHOWEK I (Poland) | Near MODLIN; KL. |
| BOMIECHOWEK II (Poland) | Near WARSCHAW; KL for Jews. |
| BÖRGERMOOR | See EMSLAND |
| BÖRNICKE (Brandenburg) | Possibly Straflager; may be connected with SACHSENHAUSEN. Last reported March, 1938. |
| BÖTZOW (Brandenburg) | Near SPANDAU . Last reported in March, 1938 with 800 inmates. |
| BOUGUENAIS (France, Loire-Inferieure) | Inmates<br>The CAMP DES LANDES was reported in June, 1943, to have 233 "communists" and 30 black marketeers, "syphilitic prostitutes and anti-social elements" as inmates. |
| BOZANOWO (Poland) | 15 Km. N of RAWICZ; probably identical with BOJANOW. KL for clergy. |
| BRAETZ-SCHWIEBUS (Brandenburg) | Auffangslager<br>Believed to be in operation. |

BRANDENBURG

Near BERLIN. Old Zuchthaus
KL 1933-35.
Reported in operation in spring, 1941 "for Jewish intellectuals"; probably not in operation now.

BRAUNSBERG
(Ostpreussen)

Location
Near HEILIGENBEIL; possibly identical with TOLKEMIT.
Type
Strafanstalt to which KL was attached.
Last known to be in operation in 1935.

BRAUWEILER
(Rheinland)

Reported, May, 1938, to be near BAD KREUZNACH, but may be identical with BRAUNWEILER near KÖLN.

BRAUNWEILER

10 Km. W of Köln.
Used as collecting point for KL transports in November, 1938.

BREEDENE
(Belgium)

Detention camp located there; possibly KL, but reported as "occupied by prisoners".

BREENDONCK
(Belgium)

Inmates
"Jews and Gentiles"; the latter serve definite terms after release from a regular prison.
Hostages (Rabbi ULLMANN) kept here.
Capacity
500 inmates reported in September, 1943.
Camp was to be enlarged to hold 2,000.
Personalities
Commandant: OSBF SCHMIDT, in office since January, 1944; (there is a Polizei-Major Dr. SCHMIDT reported in MALINES)
HSF HUMPERT, probably connected with this camp.
Two Jewish inmates, OBLER and KESSLER, and two Belgian SS men, WEISS and DOBOTTE "excel in sadism".
The entire staff was reported in July, 1943, as consisting of 1 Major, 1 Lt., and about 50 German and Belgian SS men.

BREMEN

A camp for Jews, Poles and Spaniards reported near this town in January, 1944.
Dienststelle SS Fürsorgeoffizier

BRENS
(France (Tarn)

Near GAILLAC. 365 women, political prisoners, prostitutes, black market offenders reported there.

BRESCHAN (BREZANY)
(Czechoslovakia)

There are 3 towns by this name, plus a BRESCHAN/EGER, in Czechoslovakia. It is reported, however, that inmates of this camp were employed in the building of the PARDUBITZ airfield. The German command at this camp is assisted by former Gendarmes.

BRETSTEIN
(Oberdonau)

Near MAUTHAUSEN.
Believed in operation.

BRETTVEDT
(Norway)

Previously reported as BREDTVEDT. Said to be camp for former members of NS (Norwegian Nazi Party) who have broken with the party.

BREZANY

See BRESCHAN

BROMBERG
(Poland)

Reported as camp for Polish child hostages, 6-12 years.

BRUAL-RHEDE

See EMSLAND

BRUCK/MUR
(Styria)

Camp reported for those evading compulsory labour.

BRÜNN (BRNO)

An internment camp, located at a student college reported there.
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon 10.

BRZEZINKI

See BIRKENAU

BUCHAU
(Württemberg)

Location
14 Km. W of BIBERACH.
Type
Alleged to be for Volksschädlinge (anti-social elements).

BUCHENWALD
(Thüringen)

Near WEIMAR. Railway station SCHÖNDORF

Type

Probably identical with KLs referred to as ERFURT and DORNBURG. Definitely KL.

Inmates

November, 1940, 24,000 inmates were reported there.

A report of 1942 speaks of 12-14,000 inmates, among them 1,300 Czechs, 800 Poles, 2,000 Russians (in special enclosure), "and a few Yugoslavs, Frenchmen and Dutchmen".

January, 1944, 20,000 inmates were reported to be in the camp.

Guard

March, 1940, SS guards moved out, and were replaced by blue-uniformed men from the Justizverwaltung (Ministry of Justice). Late 1940, discharged Waffen-SS men again took over.

1942, it was reported that the guard consisted of 700-800 SS guards, including 100 officers.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Nachschublager
SS Panzer Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon
SS Kraftfahr Ausbildung und Ersatz Bataillon
SS Panzer Grenadier Ersatz Bataillon 4 (WEIMAR)
Panzer Grenadier Bataillon Totenkopf III
Feldgendarmerie Kompagnie Kommando Stab Reichsführer SS "Hegewald" (WEIMAR)
Feldgendarmerie Einheiten der Leibstandarte ADOLF HITLER
SS Feldpostprüfstelle, Ausbildungsstelle und Motorgendarmerieschule

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| E.Franz VOSS | SS OGF | commandant (1944) |
| FLORSTEDT | SS SBF | 1 Lagerführer (1944) |
| SCHOBER(?T) | SS HSF | 2 Lagerführer (1944) Also referred to as Deputy CO. |
| Hermann PISTER | SS SF | commandant (Dec.1943) |
| Otto BARNEWALD | SS SBF | Leiter d. Lagerverw. |
| Otto FOERSCHNER | SS SBF | |
| WEISENBOLN(?) | SS HSF | 1 Lagerführer (1937-1938) |
| PLAZA | SS OSF | (Dec.1943) |
| Heinrich KRONE | HSF | |
| Dr. HOVEN | HSF | Carrison M.O. |

BUDZYN (Poland) — 12 Km. SE of CHODZIEZ. Reported as "Dulag" for civilians; not confirmed.

BUKOWA — See KIELCE

BURG HOHENECK (Hannover) — In Harz mountains. Youth detention and correction camp reported in 1943.

BURG HOHNSTEIN (Sachsen) — Location: May be HOHNSTEIN, Sächs.Schweiz. Type: Identified until 1938 as KL; later reported as Stalag IVA (PW camp) guarded by Landesschützen. Believed to be no longer in operation as KL.

**CERWICA** (Poland)
Reported as KL.

**CHALMOVA** (Slovakia)
Not confirmed.

**CHARLEVILLE-MEZIERES** (France, Ardennes)
In September, 1942, a large concentration camp for Jews reported near this town.

**CHAUVAILLES** (France, Saone-et-Loire)
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL; may be detention camp of another type.

**CHELM** (Poland)
District of LUBLIN.
Type
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labor."
SS Troops in the vicinity
SS Kavallerie Ersatz Abteilung, SS Reiter Ausbildung Schwadron.

**CHELMNO**
See KULM.

**CHIOS** (Greece)
Not confirmed.

**CHLUDOW** (Poland)
Reported in 1939/40; KL "for priests" probably not in operation since 1940.

**CHOJNICE**
See KONITZ.

**CHRUBIESZOW** (Poland)
Forced Labour camp with enclosures for Jews.

**CIECHANOW**
See ZICHENAU.

**COLDITZ**
34 Km. SE of LEIPZIG.
Confirmed until 1941.

**COMPIEGNE** (France)
Location
Near Paris
Type
Polizeihaftlager, but also reported to have section for British women internees from Channel Islands as well as section for Jews who were deported sometime during 1944.

CORFU
(Greece)

Ionian Islands; KL stated to be "in the island of Lazarette, Corfu," reported with 600 inmates in July 43.
See also PAXOL.

CORINTH

See KORINTH.

CRETE
(Greece)

Not confirmed.
Exact location unreported.

CRIMMITSCHAU
(Sachsen)

Near ZWICKAU.
Existence confirmed in 1933.
Last reported May 38.

CZESTOCHOWA

See TSCHENSTOCHAU.

DABROWA
(Poland)

Number of inmates estimated at 6,000.

DACHAU
(Bayern)

Location

16 km NW München; the actual site of the camp has been reported as being 10 to 12 km NE of DACHAU on the right bank of the river Amper.

Inmates

From 1940-43 the number of inmates varied between 12,000 and 30,000; an undated report gives the following breakdown:

| | |
|---|---|
| Germans | |
| Political: | 400 |
| Berufsverbrecher: (Habitual Criminals) | 1000 |
| Workshy, Bibelforscher (Religious Enthusiats) | 800 |
| Non-Germans | |
| Belgians: | 400 |
| French: | 500 |
| Dutch: | 300 |
| Norwegian: | 300 |
| Czechs: | 1000 |
| Poles and Russians: | 6000 |
| Catholic Priests of various nationalities | 800 |

In November 1941, 8,000 inmates were trained at the KL for factory work; 2,000 worked in the aircraft parts factory inside the camp.

In 1942 the camp is said to have been closed for at least a short period and exclusively used as Waffen-SS training centre, SS-TV barracks and replacement depot; the inmates are said to have been taken to MAUTHAUSEN and, according to some reports, possibly also to AUSCHWITZ AND NEUENGAMME.

These were "Jews, Communists, political suspects of the Wehrmacht, Italians and Spaniards."

In spring, 1943, the camp was reported as reopened.

While the end of 1943 another report claims 10,000 inmates at the same time.

Guards

Only about 300 SS guards for camp and outside working parties, all over 40 yrs. Foreman (Arbeitskapos) selected from Berufsverbrecher (Habitual criminals) but training units of nearby Waffen-SS could be called in for emergencies.

DACHAU (Continued)

Remarks

Adjacent to the KL punishment camp for Waffen-SS and Polizei with 1.400 to 1.600 inmates has been reported.

This seems to be an institution similar to the one in DANZIG-MATZKAU.

SS Units and establishments in the vicinity.

SS Standartkereich
SS Gewürzhof (SS Spice Farm)
SS Krautergarten (Herb Garden)
SS China porcelain manufacturing plant.
SS Hauptzeugamt
SS Hauptwirtschaftslager
SS Ausrustungswerk
SS Bekleidungswerk
HQ Bauinspektion Süd (Inspectorate of Construction "South.")
SS Bekleidungswerke (SS-Clothing Works)
SS Lazarett (SS Hospital)
GV Prüfstelle (Gesundheitsverzehrungs-prüfstelle der Waffen-SS)(Functions unknown)
SS Waffenamt Prüfungswerkstätte (Ordnance testing centre)
SS Führer Schule der Verwaltung (SS School of Administrat_on)(SBF MULLER)
SS Sanitätsschule
Waffentechnische Lehranstalt der Waffen-SS (Technical Ordnance Training Center) (OSF Otto ARRAS)
SS Totenkopf Stand. "Oberbayern" (SS-SF NOSTITZ. Formerly TV Sturmbann I. Oberbayern, a regional command.
Ers. Abt. SS Verwaltungsdienststab.
SS Flakausbildung und Ersatz Rgt. (SS AA. Training and Replacement Rgt.)
SS Wirtschafts Btl.
SS Ausbuilding und Ersatz Abteilung der Verwaltungs Dienste
Transport Offizier SS-"Süd" (Aussenstelle des TO-SS b. FHA, Transportdienststelle)
SS Rekrutenstandarte
SS Lazarett
Karstwehr-Ersatz Kompagnie
SS Lehrküche

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Martin WEISS | OSBF | commandant since Apr.43. |
| GRUNEWALD | SBF | deputy commandant |
| Hans EICHELE | OSBF | Leiter der SS-Standortverwaltung (CO of SS Garrison Command) |
| Dr. BRACHTEL | HSF | Dr.at the camp. |
| Dr. WOLTER | HSF | Senior camp M.O. |
| Prof. BREUER | | Psychiatrist |
| REDWITZ | HSF | Also reported as deputy commandant. |

DACHAU (Continued)

Personalities (Continued)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KLAITENHOF | HSF | |
| Otto REINECKE | USF | |
| Sigmund RASCHER | USF | |

Previous commandants:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A. PIORKOWSKI | SBF | (reported Feb. 1942) |
| LORITZ | OF | |

(1940-43)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WEISS | ? | Adjutant to PIORKOWSKI |
| HOFMANN | USF | 1.Lagerführer |
| JAROLIM | USF | 2.Lagerführer |
| REMMELE | HaScharF | 1.Rapportführer |
| FRONAPFER | OScharF | 2.Rapportführer |
| PFEIFER | OScharF | SS-kitchen |
| MAY | OScharF | Prisoners' kitchen |
| WAGNER | HaScharF | Laundry |
| PREISS | OScharF | Cell Leader |
| SCHLEMMER | OScharF | Cell Leader |
| ZEISS | HaScharF | Cell Leader } Brothers |
| ZEISS | HaScharF | Cell Leader } |
| REMETZ | OScharF | Cell Leader |
| NIEDERMAYER | OScharF | Cell Leader |
| TIEDCHEN | | Gestapo Kommissar |
| STUMPF | USF | Politische Abteilung |
| ZILLE | HSF | Lagerführer until 1942, when he went to LUBLIN. |

DANZIG

Type

Reported in January, 1944, as "segregating camp for expropriated Poles."

Inmates

5,000 people reported there.

SS Units in the Vicinity

Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS
(GOTENHAFEN, Adolf Hitlerplatz 10-12

DANZIG, District

Reported as KL "for priests"; May refer to STUTTHOF which has also been reported as such.

May also include PUTZIG and STEINBERG GOTENHAFEN.

See STUTTHOF and PUTZIG.

DANZIG-MATZKAU

Type

Called Strafvollzugslager der SS und Polizei.I

Inmates

Has SS prisoners convicted from six months - one year. These work on docks together with French PWs but do not speak to them. Many joined 999th Div.

DEBICA (Poland)

Type
KL.
SS Units and establishments in the Vicinity.
Textile Mills
SS Truppenubungsplatz Heidelager (Post PUSTKOW)
SS Sturmgeschützersatz Batt. 9 (Replacements for Assault Gun Battery 9, HJ Div.)
SS Fahrzeugersatzeinheit (SS Motor Replacement Unit)
5"Ringe" (48 companies of 4 platoons of 30 men each)
SS Kavallerie Regt. 1
SS " " 2
SS Polizei Regiment 1
SS " " 2
SS " " 3
SS Infanterie Regiment 8
SS " " 10
Elements of the SS-Totenkopf Division and of Estnische SS-Freiwilligen Division
Zentral Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei
SS Ausbildung und Ersatz Btl. 33
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildung und Ersatz Btl. 36
SS Depot (SS-BF und Genmaj. d. W.-SS Bernard VOSS)
Personalities
Wilhelm SCHITTLI (or SCHITLI) HSF Commandant
MANSFELD OSF Camp M.O.
SS Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Regiment 14 (GALIZIEN Ausb.Regt.1) at HEIDELAGER
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS
SS Wach Bn 5
SS Standort Verwaltung

DEDINJE (Yugoslavia)

See BELGRADE

DHOMOKOS (Greece)

Location
Phthiotis Phokis
Type
KL reported with 565 inmates in June 1944.

DIDOSTXDION (Greece)

See MYTILENE

DIDYMOTIKHON (Greece)

In Western Thrace: reported as KL.

DJAKOVO (Greece)

In Croatia: KL reported in the vicinity.

DOBRZYCA
(Poland)

Location
On KROTOSZYN-PLESZEW DRZYST Railway line.
26 Km. from KROTOSZYN.
Type
Reported as KL.

DOBRZYN
(Poland)

Location
On Vistula, 28, Km. NW of PLOCK.
Type
KL. Probably identical with PLOCK Camp.

DOMBAAS
(Norway)

Also reported as DOMBAS: opened late 1941.

DOMBURG
(Holland)

Reported in February 1944.
Type
"Erziehungsheim". Disciplinary camp for people who refused to work on Zeeland Fortifications.
Inmates
Inmates include OT people.

DOMOKOS
(Greece)

KL reported there with 565 inmates in June.
Camp run by Germans.

DORNBURG
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)

Location
Probably in ANHALT near BRÖDEL, but possibly near JENA. In the latter case it may be close to, or identical with BUCHENWALD.
Has also been reported as DORNBERG near DESSAU.
Inmates
Last reported in March 1938 as having 800 inmates.

DÖRPEN, WALCHUM

See EMSLAND

DOULLENS
(France, Somme)

Type
Reported in September, 1941, to be a detention camp for black marketeers.
Inmates.
Said to have contained Frenchmen who were generally transferred to labour units of the OT.

DRANCY
(France, Seine)

Type
KL for Jews of various countries, both sexes and all ages; all wear yellow star.

DRANCY (Continued)

Capacity

2,500-3,000 inmates though it is said that as many as 30,000 were here at one time. 1,000 being sent to Germany almost every month; in November, 1943, it was confirmed that they went into OT, by January, 1944, about 30,000 are said to have passed through this camp.

Remarks

In July, 1943, Beaune-la-Rolande camp with only about 200 inmates was moved there.

Guards

In summer, 1943, there were only five Germans and 300 French guards at this camp.

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BRUNNER | HSF | commandant |
| ROETHKE | OSF | exact position not known; reported as successor to a certain sadist named DANNECKER |
| BRUCKNER | Schaft | Often seen with BRUNNER |

DREWNICA (Poland)

Near CHELM.
Reported January, 1943.
Also reported as Forced Labor Camp.

DÜREN (Rheinland)

27 Km. E. of AACHEN.
Not confirmed. Reported May 38.

DÜRKHEIM

See BAD DÜRKHEIM

DUN-SUR-AVON (France)

A camp of 100 wooden huts was reported on Route Nationale 153 near this town in July, 1944; 400 men of the Milice are said to be stationed there engaged in "torturing prisoners."

DYLE (Poland)

S of LUBLIN; reported as KL.

DZIALDOWO

See SOLDAU.

DZIESIATA (Poland)

S of LUBLIN; reported as "permanent KL"

DZEZINKA

Near AUSCHWITZ
30,000 inmates reported to have been liquidated on a single day in or prior to October, 1943.
Possibly identical with BRZEZINKI (BIRKENAU).

ECROUVES
(France, Meurthe-et-Moselle)

Between TOUR and ECROUVES.
Called Centre de surveille: exact status of the camp is not known.
In August, 1943, 145 people were interned there for "political reasons":-
14 as black marketeers,
21 women offenders against common law,
42 men interned "by order of the Germans".

EDESSA
(EDESSIS)
(Greece)

Macedonia: KL reported here with 7.000 inmates in January 1943.

EGGEMØN
(Norway)

Near RØNEROSS: reported in 1943.

EILPE
(Westfalen)

Near ALTENA: not listed in the directory.
Last reported in 1936.

EKNE
(Norway)

Location
Near TRONDHJEM.
Inmates
About 200.
Remarks
Reported in 1943.
According to another report, it was opened in February 1944 as the Volla prison was no longer adequate for the Sipo.

EILA
(Bayern)

Near MÜNCHEN: believed no longer in operation.
For units nearby, see STADELHEIM.

ELBING
(Ostpreussen)

Formerly OSTPREUSSEN, now DANZIG-WESTPREUSSEN.
Probably dissolved.

ELEUSIS
(Greece)

ATHENS area; unconfirmed report of a KL.

ELLECOM
(Holland)

"For Jews and Aryans" also "political prisoners".

ELSINORE
(Denmark)

KL for Communists and "Dangerous Individuals" reported here.

EMBIRIKOS ASYLIUM
(Greece)

Reported as a reformatory for young women holding 100 inmates, but may well be a KL.

EMSLAND
(Hannover)

A group of camps with administrative headquarters at PAPENBURG. Commonly referred to as PAPENBURG-ESTERWEGEN or "Moorlager" (as a general term).
While a 1934/5 report knows of only five, fourteen camps were reported in 1943, but these camps are in operation "according to needs". They are not all of the same type, and the following have been identified. (Roman numerals are official German designations):-

I. BÖGERMOOR
Strafgefangenenlager: reported in May 1943 as having 1,500 inmates.
SA guards.
SA Truppführer JOHANNIS reported there, 1940.

II. ASCHENDORFER MOOR
SK-lager with 1,700 inmates reported i in 1940. At the same time SA Stuf. SAUTHOF was reported there.
The camp was last reported in May, 1943.
Guards are SA.

III. RUAL-RHEDE
SK-lager.
Last reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

IV. DÖRPEN, WALCHUM
Type·
Strafgefangenenlager: referred to by inmates as WALCHUM.
The camp seems to be primarily for war criminals (Kriegsverbrecher or KV)
Guards
SA men from all parts of Germany who are picked for their cruelty. They are called "Blaue" because of their blue uniforms.
Remarks
The work, cutting peat, is supervised by farmers and farmhands from nearby who are called "Kneiske" (From Kneis, Dutch for Knecht - farm hand) and distinguished by white caps.
Personalities

| | |
|---|---|
| BUSS | Oberwachtmeister |
| ERMISCH | " |
| KLEINE-DÖPKE | Platzmeister |
| AUSSEM, Christian | Commandant in 1940. |

V. NEUSUSTRUM
Last reported in May, 1938 as having SS guards.

VII. ESTERWEGEN
Known as "Moorlager"
Inmates
1936. Berufsverbrecher (habitual

EMSLAND (Contd.)

criminals) who wore B.V. on their Jackets. Some inmates wore red stripes on back and sleeves.

Type

SK-lager with 2000 inmates in 1940.

Also reported as Straflager for Poles, Jews and Gypsies.

A Sonderlager for soldiers was said to be only attached.

Guards

SS men of Wachtruppe "Ostfriesland" (1936).

In May 1943, camp was last reported as having SA guards.

Personalities

| | |
|---|---|
| LIEDTKE, Harry | Wachtmeister (before 1942) |
| SCHMIDT | ? Lagerleiter |
| SCHWARDT | OSF (reported December, 1943) |

Other camps of various types belonging to this group are:

OBERLANGEN/Ems.

Reported in November 1937 as having SS guards.

PAPENBURG

Last reported in May 1943, as having SS guards.

2,000 Jews and Poles are said to be detained here.

LATHEN

Last reported in 1936 as having SS guards.

KRONDORF
WATENSTEDT
WESERMOOR
HEMSEN

The relationship of the following camps to EMSLAND is not known:-

Gefangenenarbeitskommando ABELITZMOOR
AURICH,
Arbeitslager FEDDERWARDEN,
Moorkommando OLDENBRUCK in
STRÜCKHAUSEN
Gefangenenlager WIESMOOR.

Either some of these or other unidentified camps are Russian PW camps, which were reported by former inmates as being guarded by Landesschützen.

EMSLAND (contd.)

Units in this area

Sturmbann IV "Ostfriesland" represents the SS Totenkopf command in this region.

Personalities

For HQ personalities see PAPENBURG.

ERFURT
(Halle-Merseburg)

Last reported in May 1938.
Possibly identical with another camp. (See BUCHENWALD).

ESPELAND
(Norway)

Location

20 km. from BERGEN; also reported as ESPELUND.

Inmates

In December 1943 number was given as 200.

Remarks

This camp was to be enlarged while the KL at ULVEN was to be abandoned; the two have the same commander reported as HELENIA or HOLENIA.

The camp administration is said to be German.

ESTERWEGEN

See EMSLAND.

EUTIN
(Schleswig-Holstein)

Reported before 1939, 11 km. North of LÜBECK.
Reported 1936 near Neumünster.

FAREVEJLE
(Denmark)

Built on Lammefjord.
High school building; believed to be in operation.

FALLERSLEBEN

See ARBEITSDORF FALLERSLEBEN.

FALSTAD
(Norway)

Location
8 miles NE TRONHJEM.
Type
Referred to as "Gestapolager" and definitely German-operated.
Inmates
In March, 1943, 354 inmates, 11 of them women, reported there. Late in 1943 115 inmates reported as having been sent to Germany.

FARGE
(Hannover)

Location
23 Km. Northwest of BREMEN.
Type
Reported in 1943 as Arbeitslager; one report claims the camp to be divided into
(a) Germans (Volksschädlinge?)
(b) "Europeans" including Baltic inmates.
(c) Poles
(d) Russians.
Remarks
Possibly same as HASTEDT.

FECHENBACH
(Bayern)

Probable location 30Km. south of ASCHAFFENBURG.
Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

FERINCANCE
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.
Commanders:
Sr Lt. Filip HERMANS and Lt. Adam TISLER.

FISCHERN
(Sudetenland)

10 Km. west of KARLSBAD.
Confirmed in 1942. There are in KARLSBAD an SS Lazarett and an SS Genesungsheim.

FLORINA
(Greece)

Macedonia; KL reported with unknown capacity.
Used by Germans and Bulgarians.

FLOSSENBÜRG
(Bayern)

Near WEIDEN.
Last reported in June 1943 as having 2,000 inmates.
Also reported as FLOSSENBURG and in the latter case possibly belonging to the

FLOSSENBURG (Contd.)

Emsland Group. There is no FLOSSENBURG listed in the directory.

Personalities:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Egon ZILL | SBF | commandant (formerly at NATZWEILER) |
| Dr.SCHNABEL | SBF | Garrison M.O. |
| FRITZSCH | HSF | deputy commandant. |
| KOERMANN | USF | |
| Willy FASSBENDER | USF | |

Commandant in 1941:SBF KUNSTLER

FOEHENHEIN (Hessen)

Near OFFENBACH.
Last reported May 1938.

FORT VII a

See POSEN.

FRANKENSTEIN (Schlesien)

Near NEISSE.
Last reported in 1936.

FRANKENTHAL (Bayern)

Location.
Probably in Pfalz; possibly near REICHENBERG in Schlesien.
Type.
Reported as "Dulag" until 1938; believed to be in operation.

FREISTADT (FRYSZTAT) (SW Poland)

Reported October, 1943.
Reported as segregating camp "for expropriated Poles."

FREJUS (France)

Marseille region; reported as "KL for civilians" in March, 1943.

FRESNES (France,Seine)

Jail used as clearing house for Allied "evaders" and for French.
3000 inmates including 600 women reported there.
Remarks
Controlled by the Gestapo.

FRIEDENSHÜTTE (HUTA ZGODA) (Poland.Upper Silesia)

A Forced Labor Camp reported there.

FRØSLEV (Denmark)

Near PADBORG.
A new internment camp reported there in August, 1944; possibly KL now. See also HORSERØD.

F

| | |
|---|---|
| FRYDRYCHOWKA | See LEMBERG |
| FRYSZTAT | See FREISTADT. |
| FÜRSTENBERG (Mecklenburg) | Identical with RAVENSBRÜCK and probably identical with UCKERMARK.<br>In December. 1942, "female SS guards" from this camp are reported as having paraded through SACHSENHAUSEN.<br>In addition a Police School "FÜRSTENBERG" is also reported.<br>Estonian Volunteers probably trained there during the winter of 42/43. |
| FÜRSTENBURG | Probably reported in error for FÜRSTENBERG; information on this camp is identical with that on RAVENSBRÜCK.<br>There is an SS Lehrschwadron der Kavallerieverwaltung at DAHMSHOHJ nr. F/ODER and an SS Ausbildungstager at F/ODER. |
| FUHLSBÜTTEL | See HAMBURG. |

| | |
|---|---|
| GAILLIN | Reported as Camp de Gaillin, Angers region. Not confirmed as KL. |
| GARCZYN (NW Poland) | Reported as correctional camp for youths. |
| GARWOLIN (Central Poland) | Reported in November, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour." |
| GDANSK | See DANZIG. |
| GHOUDI (GOUDI) | Athens Area; KL reported with 521 hostages from KALAMSS in Oct 1943. This camp is now stated to be closed down. |
| GINSHEIM (Hessen) | Probably MAINZ-GINSHEIM; reported before 1939; not confirmed. |
| GINZHEIM (Hessen) | Near WIESBADEN; last reported May 1938. Possibly identical with GINSHEIM. (GINZHEIM not listed in the directory). |
| GLASMOOR | A camp GLASMOOR was reported in 1936 as "certain to exist". Unlocated. |
| GLEIWITZ (Schlesien) | Reported as having moved here from WURZBURG in April, 1943.<br>British inmates.<br>Camp may be a Zwangsarbeitslager.<br>An SS ordnance depot is located in SCHRAU bei GLEIWITZ.<br>SS Lazarett in GLEIWITZ. |
| GLOWNA (Poland) | Reported as KL. |
| GLÜCKSTADT (Schleswig-Holstein) | 45 Km. northwest of HAMBURG. Last reported May 1938. |
| GOLCZA (Poland) | Reported as KL. |
| GOLDFIALS (Baltic states) | Believed in operation. |
| GONDA (Holland) | Reported as KL for women. |

| | |
|---|---|
| GORCZIN (Poland) | Suburb of POSEN. Reported in January, 1944, as segregating camp for Polish labour. |
| GÖRNAU (ZGIERZ) (Poland) | 10 Km. north of LITZMANNSTADT; reported as KL. |
| GORNA GRUPA | See OBERGRUPPE. |
| GORZYCE (SW Poland) | Reported in October, 1943, as segregating camp for "expropriated Poles". |
| GOTTESZELL (Bayern) | 30 Km. ENE of STRAUBING. Said to be for women; last reported April 1937. |
| GRÄFENHAINICHEN (Halle-Merseburg) | 44 Km. NE of HALLE; reported before 1939. |
| GRÄFENHEINICHEN (Sachsen) | Near Grimma. Last reported in May 1938. Probably identical with GRÄFENHAINICHEN. |
| GRAJEWO | 60 Km. SSW of SUWALKI, just south of old East Prussian border. Reported as segregation camp and KL. |
| GRASSE (France, Alpes Maritimes) | According to a report from January, 1944, a KL was being set up at the PLATEAU NAPOLEON. |
| GRAUDENZ (GRUDZIADZ) (Poland) | Reported as KL. See also OBERGRUPPE. |
| GRCZYN (Poland) | Reported as a reformatory camp for young Poles. |
| GRIEBO (Magdeburg) | Kreis ZERBST; KL or Straflager; not confirmed. |
| GRIESHEIMERSLAND (Hessen) | Near GRIESHEIM. Last reported in 1936. |

GRINI
(Norway)

Former women's prison, opened May/June, 1941.

Inmates

Inmates from ÄNEBY HAKADAL transferred there.

December, 1943, about 2,000 inmates, 100 of whom were women.

700 said deported to Germany in late 1943, but number of inmates still believed 2,000 early in 1944 owing to new influx.

800 political Norwegian prisoners reported to have been moved recently to soldiers' barracks at BARDV airfield.

Personalities

(From a supplement to a report of 7 August 1943).

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| DEUTZER | ? | Lagerkommandant; born 1898; 1.78m tall; blond, fat. |
| REINHARDT | SBF | "Gestapo" |
| ZEIDLER | HSF | "Gestapo"; permanently stationed there. |
| KOCH | OSF | Gestapo; permanently stationed there. A Karl Otto KOCH SF reported as C.O. there in 1943, formerly at BUCHENWALD. |
| JØNICHEN | OSF | Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration. |
| REICH | OSF | Gestapo; permanently stationed there; in administration. |
| JENZER | USF | |
| KUNTZ | USF | |
| KUNTZE | USF | |
| LENZER | USF | |
| NIEBEL | USF | Connected with Bauleitung (Work's Directorate) |
| SCHWARTZ | USF | |
| SEIDEL | USF | |
| STANGE | USF | |
| BLATNER | Oschaf | |
| NUNZ | Oschaf | |
| NEMITZ | Oschaf | |
| SCHWARZ | Oschaf | |
| STANGE | Haschaf | |
| WARNECKE | Haschaf | |
| HEILEMANN | Schaf | |
| KUNTZE | Schaf | |
| LÜDTKE | Stuschaf | |
| BALABANOFF | ("a Russian") | |
| CLAFFY | ("a Dane") | |

GROSSENROHRHEIM
(Hessen)

Near DARMSTADT.
For women.
Believed to be in operation.

GROSSROSEN
(Schlesien)

Location
23 Km. S. LIEGNITZ.
Type
KL, reported in 1938. and in 1943 as being still in operation.
Inmates
In 1938 women inmates from MORINGEN were transferred to this camp.
February 1943, 140 Austrians and 3,500 Russian PWs arrived at this camp. Special treatment and gas chambers awaited Russian commissars. The other PWs were hardly better off, and 60 - 80 deaths sometimes occurred in one day.
July, 1943, some Polish inmates were reported to be in the camp.
August, 1943. Inmates were put to work in quarries.
SS units in the vicinity
Elements of SS Freiwilligen BOSNISCH-HERZEGOWINISCHE Gebirgs-Division "Kroatien".
Elements of SS Grenadier Ersatz Btl. "Ost".
SS Infanterie Rgt. 4 (Mot).
Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ROEDEL | HSF | Commandant until Apr 43 |
| GRAY | HSF | Commandant from Apr 43 |
| HENNEBERG | OSF | Verwaltungsführer |
| STOERZINGER | OSF | 1 Company |
| THUMANN | USF | Lagerführer until Apr 43 |
| ERZBERGER | OSF | Lagerführer from Apr 43 |
| LINDSTEDT | Oschaf | SS Clothing store |
| OTTOHALL | Uschaf | SS Handicrafts |
| MARIENFELD | Uschaf | Inmates' kitchen |
| ESCHNER, Helmuth | Uschaf | I Rapportführer |
| SCHRAMMEL, Erich | Rottenfü. | II Rapportführer |
| WITTE | Rottenfü. | Blockführer |
| REMMELING | Rottenfü. | Blockführer |
| SCHRAMM | Rottenfü. | Blockführer |
| SCHWARZE | Uschaf | Arbeitsführer |

GRUNDAUS
(Ostpreussen)

Near KÖNIGSBERG.
Last reported in May 1938.
Not listed in the directory.

GRUDUADZ

See GRAUDENZ & OBERGRUPPE

GRÜNHAINICHEN
(Sachsen)

Also reported as HAINICHEN.
Last reported March, 1938.

**HAAREN** (Holland)

Location
N BRABANT; see entry under HEERENS. Lower HAAREN, the large seminary, is possibly intended.
Inmates
Approximately 400 inmates reported.
Guards
SD, SS, (Ukranians) (and a few Dutch SS-men).
Personalities
The Commander HSF WACKE is said to be leaving or to have left already. The new CO is unknown.

**HADJIKOSTA ORPHANAGE** — See ATHENS

**HAIDARI** (Greece)

Athens area, 3 km outside of ATHENS.
Type
KL reported
Inmates
Reported to have:
March 1944 - 1,200
April 1944 - 3,100
July 1944 - 2,000
17th July - 1,500
Personalities
The commandant in March was SS (Obersturmbannführer) Major RADOMSKI

**HAINEWALDE** (Sachsen)

Reported May '38. Not confirmed.

**HAINICHEN** (Sachsen)

See GRUNHAINICHEN

**HALKIDA** — See KHALKIS

**HALBURG**

Identified 1943, but probably operating as early as 1934.
Location
Main camp at FUHLSBÜTTEL.
Located in, or connected with the old Zuchthaus
Inmates
November, 1943, 4,000 inmates reported to be in the camp, including Jews.
Related Camp
Connected with FUHLSBÜTTEL is Mooraussenstation SCHILP, last reported in December 1943 with 3,000 inmates.
Overflow camps at:
BERGENDORF, 15 Km. SE of HAMBURG.
WITTMOOR (Possibly a Straflager. It was identified until 1938.)
NEUENGAMME (This camp has been reported as connected with Mooraussenstation SCHILP.

HAMBURG
(Cont'd.)

Inmates

650 Norwegians. The camp was also reported as being a KL with 3,000 inmates and in October, 1943, was said to be connected with a "Gefangenenanstalt für 3,000 - 4,000 politisch Verurteilte". Also in 1943, 7,000 inmates (including some Russian PWs) were reported to be held there. (It is also said that there is a gas chamber there).

SS Units in the vicinity

A Bauleitung of the Bauinspektion der Waffen-SS Reich Nord.

SS Wehrgeologen Ersatz Bn (HAMBURG-LANGENHORN).

Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS (HAMBURG-13, Mittelweg 38).

SS Standortkommandantur (HAMBURG-LANGENHORN, SS Kaserne, Lahnstr.).

SS und Polizei Gericht

SS Pferdesammel und Ersatzstelle (ISERBROOK).

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SCHITLI | Haschaf | Arrived in 1940 from SACHSEN-HAUSEN, with rank of USF and job as Lager-führer. |
| WEISS | HSF | Camp Commandant in 1940. Early 1943 transferred to DACHAU |
| PAULI | SBF | Replaced WEISS |
| LUETGEMEYER | OSF | |

HAMBURG-BARMBECK — Reported in operation as KL late in 1943.

HAMMERSTEIN (Pommern) — Near SCHLOCHAU: last reported in 1936.

HAREN (Holland) — Near BASSUN: last reported in 1936: SS Guards.

HASSELT (Belgium) — Province of LIMBURG; 400 inmates; possibly not a KL.

HASTEDT (Hannover) — This may be an alternative name for FARGE. It was last reported in March, 1938, as HALSTEET near BREMEN, a place which does not exist.

HAZEBROUCK
(France, Nord)

The status of this camp is uncertain, but 479 Jews were reported to be there on 20th May, 1944.
An OT organization under Frontführer BAUER was probably employing their labour.

HEDMARCK District
(Norway)

One camp has been reported as located here.

HEEREN
(Holland)

Reported to contain political suspects. Possibly identical with HAAREN and HAREN.

HEIDE
(Schleswig-Holstein)

Near Toenning: last reported in 1936.

HEILSBERG
(Ostpreussen)

64 km. S of KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before 1939.

HEILVARENBEEK
(Holland)

In October, 1943, a "KL for Dutch youths" reported there.

HELA
(Danzig)

Near DANZIG.
Reported as military KL.
Inmates
Wear triangular red armbands with black SAW (Sonder Aktion Wehrmacht).

HELENOW
(Poland)

Near LITZMANNSTADT.
Reported in July, 1942, as experimental camp for the improvement of the Nordic race; allegedly 500-700 Polish boys and girls there.

HELM
(Poland)

KL reported in area; may be identical with CHELM.

HELMNOK-DEBIA ESTATE
(Poland)

13 km. SE of KOLO, on the NER river.
KL for Jews.

HERTOGENBOSCH
(Holland)

Location
NOORD-BRABANT, also known as DEN BOSCH. See also HUY; there is a possible relationship to HAAREN.
Type
The HAAREN Seminary was requisitioned by the Germans as a KL.
Inmates
Inmates from BUCHENWALD were transferred there. It was reported to have mainly Dutch inmates, including some hostages.

HEUBERG
(Baden)

Type
Though this camp was reported as a KL from 1941-43, it is probably not one. HEUBERG was the training ground for the 999th Div.
Inmates
September, 1943, there were 14,000 soldiers in HEUBERG, all former inmates of KLs. Since they were to carry weapons, the Gestapo was removed and the treatment was improved.
Guards
SS and SA units formed the guard, when the camp was last reported in 1942.

HINZERT
(Rheinland)

Location
Near TRIER.
Type
Referred to as Sonderlager; reported in 1944.
Inmates
Mostly Luxemburgers, Hollanders and Flemings.
Remarks
8 barracks of double rooms, each room for 70-90 men. (Inmates have their heads shaven. Working parties go as far as SAARBURG.22.10.43.)
Personalities
SPORENBERG, Brother of SS General
SPORRENBERG OSF Commandant
Jakob SCHNEIDER USF Deputy commandant
WIPPS "Doyen du camp" (Lagerältester)
well treated by SS.

HIOS

See KHIOS

HOBEN
(Holland)

Not confirmed

HOBOKEN
(Belgium)

Near ANTWERP, but existence not confirmed. There is an Ersatz Kolo.der Waffen-SS in ANTWERP.

HOF
(Bayern)

Near WEIDEN; 600 inmates (criminal)
Latest report, Aug.'38.

HOHENBRÜCK
(Pommern)

Location
30 Km. SE STETTIN.
Type
In operation in 1941; a report claiming the move of this camp to VULKAN WERFT in 1938 conflicts with PW report claiming that VULKAN WERFT was an independent camp, not a KL, and not in operation in May, 1941.

HOHENECK

See BURG HOHENECK.

HOHENSALZA (INOWROCLAW)

Type

Reported in January, 1942, as KL, September, 1942, as "punitive camp for forced labour".
January, 1944, as punitive transit camp.

SS Units in the vicinity.

There is an SS-Arbeitsstab in this town at Wiesenstrasse 47.

HOHNSTEIN

See BURG HOHNSTEIN.

HOLBECKSHOF (Rheinland)

Near ESSEN.
KL for Jews (Sept. 42).

HORSERØD (Denmark)

Location

Near HELSINGØR.

Type

Possibly still in operation as KL. for political prisoners, although reports of August 1944 said it was to be converted into a military camp for special training.

Remarks

According to one source the 720 inmates were to be transferred to a new KL. at FRØSLEV but another source claims that they were to be taken to the Vestre prison in KOPENHAGEN, one wing of which is administered by the Gestapo.

HOYERSWERDA (Niederschlesien)

Location

At HOYERSWERDA and BERNSDORF. Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.

Type

Probably not a KL but a Work Camp and a Sammellager (Collecting Centre).

HRUBIESZOW (SE Poland)

Reported in October 1943 as forced labour camp for Jews.

HUTA BELDON

See Beldon Hütte under BENTSCHEN

HUTA ZGODA

See FRIEDENSHÜTTE

HUY Fortress of (Belgium)

Location

SW LIEGE.

Inmates

In November, 1942, 800 inmates were reported there: "political prisoners, priests, hostages, labour evaders", etc.
September, 1943, the number was down to 400-550.
Beginning January, 1944, the camp was emptied; some inmates were taken to S'HERTOGENBOSCH in April, 1944.
According to information obtained in Aug., 1944, the camp at HUY was moved to ACHEL; inmates were classified as "civilian prisoners".

IPISTI (Greece) — Phthiotis Phokis, near LAMIS; KL reported with 90 inmates in Feb 1944. Inmates were used for roadwork, etc.

INOWROCLAW — See HOHENSALZA.

JABBEKE (Belgium)
Said to be occupied by "Russian Prisoners".
Probably identical with SCHAERBEKE (part of Greater BRUSSELS).

JABLONOW (NW Poland)
Reported in October, 1943, as transit-camp for "expropriated Poles".

JARGEAU (France, Loiret)
Not confirmed as a KL.
October 1943, 188 Gypsies, 62 prostitutes and 5 labour evaders were reported to be in this camp.

JASENOVAC (Yugoslavia)
Croatia.
KL for Croats, Serbs, Moslems, Gypsies and Jews.
Capacity about 800.
Camp controlled by the Ustaski.
In February 1943 the camp was liquidated.
The internees were ordered to dig their own graves and then shot.
Commandant "Ustaski" Lt. Ljubomir MILOS.

JASLO (SW Poland)
Reported to be a KL.

JAWORZNLA
See KIELCE.

JAWORZYN (Poland)
On the CHRZANOW-SOSNOWIEC Railway line.
A KL was reported there, but it is probably identical with JAWORZYNA.

JAWORZYNA (W Poland)
This camp was reported in July, 1943, to be a "punitive camp for forced labour".
January, 1944, the number of inmates was estimated to be 8,000.

JERNVATN (N Norway)

JERSEY (Channel Isles)
1,000 Russian civilians are reported to be at St. Brelade.

JEZIERNA (SE Poland)
This camp was reported in November, 1943 to be a KL for Jews.

JÖRSTADMOEN (Norway)
This camp had teachers and Norwegian officers as inmates, but it was reported as being "without political prisoners" in January, 1944.

JÜLICH
(Rheinland)

25 Km. NE of AACHEN.
It was reported before 1939, but its existence is not confirmed.

JÜTERBOG
(Brandenburg)

63 Km. S of BERLIN.
It was reported as a double camp, and is possibly being used for military offenders of the Army and Waffen-SS training centre located there.
1,200 inmates were there according to the last report in March 1938.
SS Units in the vicinity
SS Artillerieschule.1. (SS Artillery School 1)

KÄFERTAL
(Baden)

Probably located between MANNHEIM and HEIDELBERG.
Reported in February 1944 as camp for "Badoglio Italians".

KALLITHEA
(Greece)

Reported as prison but may well be a KL.

KALKTURM
(Rhineland)

WITTLICH near TRIER.
Believed to be in operation.

KAMBINOWSKI REGION
(Poland)

Near WARSAW.
Forced Labour Camp reported there.

KARASJOK
(Unlocated)

Only reported in connection with OSF MARTIN and USF LEHMANN, both reported as stationed there.
Not confirmed.

KARLSRUHE
(Baden)

Believed to be in operation.

KASSEL
(Hessen - Nassau)

Reported May 1938 as KL.
Possibly identical with KASSEL. MELSUNGEN.
SS units in the vicinity
SS Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS (VIASSEL-BREITENBACH)
SS und Polizei Gericht.
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS (KASSEL-WILHELMSHÖHE, Löwenbrückstr 10)

KASSEL-MELSUNGEN
(Hessen - Nassau)

Probably at MELSUNGEN, 21 Km S KASSEL.
Was in operation until 1939; not in recent reports.

KATTOWITZ (KATOWICE)
(Poland)

Reported in November, 1942, as transit camp.
A Polizeischule is located there.

KAZIMIERZ-BISKUPI

See BISCHOFSHOFEN.

KEMNA
(Rhineland)

Near WUPPERTAL.
Last reported May 1938.

KHAIDARI — See HAIDARI

KHALKIS (Greece) — Euboea; KL reported with 350 inmates July, 1944.

KHIOS (Greece) — Aegean Islands; KL reported near KHIOS.

KIEL (Schleswig-Holstein) — 200 Norwegians reported in Sondergericht.

KIELBASIN (NE Poland) — Near GRODNO. Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour" There is an SS Standortverwaltung in GRODNO.

KIELCE (Poland) — Reported in June, 1943.

Type

There are 9 Baudienstlager (Polish forced labour camps under RAD supervision) in this district:-

4 at KIELCE
1 at BUKOWA
1 at JAWORZNIA
1 at RYKOSZ
1 at PIEKOSZOW
1 at WIERZNIA?

SS Units in the Vicinity

Elements of the SS Polizei-division.

SS MG Ausbildungs Schwadron (Training Squadron).

SS Heimatpferdepark.

KIRZALI (Greece) — Reported to be under the control of Bulgarian authorities.

KISLAU (Baden) — Location

25 Km. from HEIDELBERG, near BRUCHSAL.

Type

Probably not a KL.

It was reported before 1939.

Later it was reported as a camp for ex-members of the French Foreign Legion.

Inmates

900.

KLAGENFURT
(Austria)

Carinthia.
Capacity has been placed at 14,000 by German Sources. There is an SS and Waffen-Junkerschule in KLAGENFURT.

KLETY
(Czechoslovakia)

Not confirmed.

KOBLENZ-KARMELITA
(Rheinland)

Possibly identical with Zuchthaus there.

KOBLENZ-KARTHAUSE
(Rheinland)

Possibly identical with Zuchthaus there.
KL reported May, 1938.

KOCHEL
(Bayern)

This camp is used for Austrian political prisoners.

KOLBERG
(Pommern)

(SS Strafvollzugslager) An SS punishment camp has been reported here.

KOLDYRZEWO
(E Poland)

Near BARANOWICZE.
Reported as KL.

KOLDING

Near FLENSBURG
Type
Wehrmachtshaftanstalt and Strafvollstreckungszug.
Inmates
Political prisoners of armed forces with sentences up to 6 months and ordinary prisoners up to 6 weeks.
"Danish partisans of both sexes are awaiting trial here".
Guards
SS guards (January, 1944).
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Feldpostprüfung, Zweigstelle NORD (FLENSBURG, Grossestr.26)
SS Passierscheinzweigstelle (FLENSBURG, Halle des Hauptbahnhofes)

KOMOTINI
(Greece)

Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians.
Capacity unknown.

KONIGSHÜTTE (KROLEWSKA HUTA)
(Poland)

Was reported in November, 1943 as a "punitive camp for forced labour".

KONIGSTEIN
(Sachsen)

Location
28, Km SE of DRESDEN.
Type
It was a KL until 1936/7, but in December 1943 it was reported as a PW camp with Army guards.
It is also a disciplinary camp for officers.

KONIGSWUSTERHAUSEN
(Brandenburg)

Location
27 Km. SE of BERLIN.
Type
A camp for Volksschädlinge (anti-social elements) including expelled SA, SS men and possibly military personnel.
Remarks
It is probably controlled by SACHSENHAUSEN.
SS Art. Schule 1 at GLAU bei TREBBIN, SW of BERLIN.
Kraftfahrzengamt at PAETZ.

KONITZ (CHOJNICE)
(Poland)

May be identical with ZAMARTE; not confirmed.

KONSTANTINOW

Near LITZMANNSTADT; also reported as KONSTANTYNOW.
Reported in September, 1941, as KL for priests and in March 1942, as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".
Recently again mentioned as KL.

KONSTANTYN I
(Poland)

Near LEMZA.
Transit camp.

KORINTH (CORINTH)
(Greece)

Peloponnes; KL established by the Germans.
Reported with 200 inmates June 1944.

KOSMINEK
(Poland)

Suburb of LUBLIN.
Forced Labour Camp.

KOSOVSKA MITROVICA
(Yugoslavia)

Near the river Sitnica.
Reported as a Gestapo prison camp, but may well be a KL.

KOSOW PODLASKI
(E Poland)

Reported in September 1942, as extermination camp for jews.

KRAKAU (KRAKOW)

Type.
Reported in November, 1942, as transit camp and in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour" controlling the following camps:-
DISTRICT LIBAN, LUBLICZ STRET (given as Nr. 2), KRAKAU PLASZOW, "CRACOW SUBURB", WOLA.DUCHNAKA.
a forced labour camp.
Inmates
Estimate of inmates 5,000-8,000.
In HEIDELAGER, Post PUSTKOW über KRAKAU the following are located:-
Pi. Kp. der SS Kav. Div.
SS Estnisches Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn.
SS Polizei Rgt. 23
SS Kradschützen Ersatz Abt.
SS Lazarett.
SS Pionier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn. 3
SS Kraftfahr Schule III
SS und Polizei Gericht.

KRAPJE
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia.
KL reported there, controlled by camp JASENOVAC.

KRASNIK

40 Km. SW of LUBLIN.
Type
May not be KL.
Inmates
Number of inmates estimated at 4,000.
Ghetto was established there.

KRETYNGA
(Lithuania)

Reported as KL for priests.

KROKEBERGSLETTA
(Norway)

Opened 1942
Inmates
Transferred there from SYDSPISSEN.
Estimated in January 1944, at 150-200.
Camp reported to be German operated.

LRONDORF — See EMSLAND.

KSANJL.. (Bulgaria) — Thrace; said to be in operation. 2,000 inmates reported.

KUHBERG (Würtemberg) — Near Blaubeuren. Last reported November 1937.

KULM (CHELMNO) (Poland) — 64 Km. NE of LITZMANNSTADT; also called KULMHOF.

Reported as KL for jews, priests and nuns and as extermination camp for jews.

KUTNO (Poland) — Near POSEN. Telephone directory 1942 lists "Judenlager", Posner Strasse.

KVAENANGEN (Norway) — Near OSLO.

KVAM (Norway)

Location

5 Km. from NORDHEIMSUND.

Type

Camp is referred to as FRAMNES UNGDOMSKOLE ("Youth School"), possibly pre-invasion designation for the site.

Inmates

Since June 1942, an internment camp for children and old people.

Inmates capable of work were sent to Germany; inmates comparatively well off.

A report of November 1943 speaks of 210 hostages there.

Guards.

Norwegian Police guards and an NS Police man in charge.

**LABLAU** (Ostpreussen)

Near KÖNIGSBERG. Reported before and after 1939.
KL; believed to be old Zuchthaus.
SS Units in the Vicinity.
SS und Polizei Gericht (KÖNIGSBERG)
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (KÖNIGSBERG)

**LAGER No. 21** (Hannover)

Near HANNOVER; 600 prisoners, with SS guards reported there in January, 1943.

**LA LANDE A MONTS** (France, Indre-et-Loire)

Reported as internment camp; not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type.

**LAMIAS**

See LIANOKLSDHI

**LANDE** (France)

ANGERS region.
Reported as KL for women and communists.

**LANDERNEAU** (France, Finistere)

Type
In December, 1943, the STADIUM was reported as being prepared as KL in case of an Allied invasion.
Remarks
Said to be surrounded by a 2-metre wall with 3-metre wire fence inside; wooden towers in SW and NE corners, with platform 4 metres high.

**LANDSBERG/Lech** (Bayern)

Last reported, 1936. Fortress where HITLER was imprisoned.

**LANGEN** (Hessen)

Probably in Land Hessen. Last reported, May, 1938; no details known.

**LANGLUETGEN** (Hannover)

Near BREMEN. Last reported, 1936.

**LARISSA** (Greece)

Thessaly.
Type
KL established by the Italians in the old barracks of Larissa AA Bty.
Inmates
August, 1943: 2,000 Jews, 2,000 Greek hostages and 1,500 Russians reported there, but July, 1944: only 84 persons were reported as confined there. (cont'd.)

LARISSA (Greece) (cont'd.)

Families of guerrillas detained there.

Personalities

Capt. von HALDENWAND, commandant, July, 1944.

LARZAC (France, Dordogne)

25 miles WSW of BERGERAC.
An old airfield reported in July, 1943, as being used as camp for 200 Poles and Czechs.

LATHEN (Hannover)

See EMSLAND

LAUFEN/Salzach (Bayern)

Type

Arbeitslager for women; referred to in German newspapers as KL.

Sister institution to BERNAU am CHIEMSEE.

Inmates

537 women in December, 1943, according to German source.

800 in January, 1944.

LEMBERG (LWOW) (Poland)

In November, 1942, only one big transit camp at Janowska Street reported; in October, 1943, however, Lemberg camp was reported as identical with or in control of FRYDRYCHOWKA, a "punitive camp for forced labour"
LWOW II reported as permanent KL.
SS Troops in the Vicinity
Several companies of the SS Freiwilligendivision "Galizien" and SS Polizei Rgt.24 are located there.
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS
SS Standort Verwaltung
SS Veterinär Untersuchungsamt.

LENES (Norway)

Near TROMSØ

LERCHENFLUR (Saarland)

Near SAARBRÜCKEN.
Probably not in operation.

LES ALLIERS (France, Charente)

Probably identical with and the correct name of ALLIERS.
198 men, women and children reported in August, 1943.

LES/MILES
(France, Bouches du Rhone)

Type
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.
Capacity
An old brick factory with a capacity for 3,000-4,000 men.
Inmates
Germans, Austrians and Ex-Legionaries until 1940.
Then it became a transit camp for Jews and aliens.
September, 1943: inmates moved out. One report states that 1,400 inmates were kept at camp and new location is in Bordeaux region.
Guards
Old French Army men up to the end of the French campaign

LESCHWITZ
(Schlesien)

Near GOERLITZ.
Last reported in 1936.

LESLAU (WLOCLAWEK)
(Poland)

WARTHEGAU. Reported as KL. There is an SS Heimatpferdepark in LESLAU.

LEVADHIS (LEVADIA)
(Greece)

Attika Boeotia.
Type
KL, established by the Italians outside the town. Now under German control.
Inmates
1,500 reported, January, 1944.
Only 77 (hostages) in July, 1944.

LE VERDON
(France, Dordogne)

According to another source LE-VERDON-SUR-MER (Gironde).
Inmates are Jews convicted of fraud or sexual crimes.

LE VERNET
(France, Ariege)

In April, 1943: 1,800 inmates, mainly Jewish refugees reported there. Commissaire LUDEMAN in charge.

Also reported as being located in the Pyrenees Orientales, Montpellier region, with 1,000-1,500 political prisoners.

LIANOKLSDHI(LIANOCLADI)
(Greece)

Phthiotis. KL reported with 150 inmates in February, 1944, but with only 80 inmates in July, 1944.

The LIBAN QUARRY
(Poland)

Near KRAKAU. Forced Labour Camp.
See also KRAKAU.

LICHTENBERG (Bayern)

Reported as LICHTENBURG, which does not exist; there is a LICHTENBERG near BAYREUTH.
Reported to have been opened in 1938 for women only.
Possibly identical with ANSBACH.

LICHTENBURG (Sachsen)

Near TORGAU. In operation in 1934, probably no longer in operation.
Inmates
1,100 reported last (February, 1944).
Personalities

SCHMIDT: Commandant before 1936
BARANOWSKI: Commandant Jan.-Sep.1936
REMMERT: Deputy Jan.-Sep.1936
HELWIG: SBF, Commandant 1938
SCHMIDT: OSBF, reported Commandant.

LICHTERFELDE (Brandenburg)

Near EBERSWALDE. Last reported as KL in 1936. PW camp in February, 1944.

LIEBAU (Niederschlesien)

Regierungsbezirk Liegnitz.
Work camp for Poles.

LIMBURG (Bayern)

Near ATTEL. Reported last as Russian PW camp (February, 1944).

LIMOGES (France, Haute Vienne)

Two new camps in the vicinity of LIMOGES were reported in November, 1943. Capacity 3,000. Type and status of camps not determined.

LIPNIK (Czechoslovakia)

Internment camp for next of kin of statesmen, politicians, government officials, etc. who escaped from German dominated territory.
In 1943 relatives of Dr. BENES said to be interned here.
Remarks
No town by that name listed in 1940 directory for Böhmen-Mähren, only LIPNIC (LIPNISCH).

LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ) (Poland)

Type
The following camps have been reported here in July, 1941:-

(1) Transit camp for "expropriated Poles"
(2) Correction camp for Polish youths (LODZ IV)
(3) Experimental camp for the improvement of the Nordic race.
(4) Concentration camp at RADOGOSZCZ
(5) A "Dulag" at RADOGOSZCZ II.

(cont'd.)

LITZMANNSTADT (LODZ) (Poland) (cont'd.)

The following have also been reported:-

LODZ I, a transit camp consisting of four camps
LODZ II, a permanent KL.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Röntgen-Sturmbann
SS Sanitätslager
Bekleidungslager der Waffen-SS
SS Einwanderungszentral.

Personalities

Commandant is said to have been OSF Hans RONACHER. In view of the estimated figure of 35,000 inmates the command of RONACHER ( a Lt. ) seems unlikely to have been exercised over all these camps.

LOISSONS (France)

Aisne, Laon region. Reported recently; exact location unknown.

LOKEREN (LOCHERE) (East Flanders)

Is alleged to be an SK camp for members of the Wehrmacht, but may be a regular prison.

LOND (Poland)

9 Km. S of SLUPIEC on the Warta. A concentration camp for clergy reported there.

LOPUSZNO (Poland)

Near KIELCE. Reported in March, 1943, as punitive camp "for forced labour for peasants".

LUBLIN (Poland)

Type

Lublin is said to control the following camps:-

KL at DZIESIATA
"Punitive camp for forced labour" at LUBLIN-KOSMINEK
KL for Jews in Lipowa-Street
"Dulag" at Krochmalna-Street
"Punitive camp for forced labour" near river Krzna.

Telephone directory 1941 gives "Judisches Arbeitslager", Lindenstr.7

One report refers to the KL at Lublin- assuming that there is only one- as "KL Lublin der Waffen-SS"

(cont'd.)

LUBLIN (Poland) (cont'd.)

Personalities

| | |
|---|---|
| FUSS | HSF |
| FASSTEDT | HSF |
| FLORSTEDT | HSF |
| Richard TROMMER | OSF |

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Polizei Rgt.13
SS Polizei Rgt.25
Hauptnachschublager der Waffen-SS
Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen-SS
SS Standort Kommandantur
SS Remonteamt (REJOWICE)
Kriegsgefangenenlager.

See also PONIATOW

LUKOW area (Poland) — On the Krzna river. A forced labour camp is reported there.

LWOW — See LEMBERG

LYSKA (W Poland) — Reported in October, 1943, as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".

MACAU
(France, Gironde)

KL for "labour evaders", reported in March, 1943

MÄHRISCH OSTRAU
(MORAVSKA OSTRAVA)
(Czechoslovakia)

Type

Reported as camp for the area of Moravska Ostrava and Velke Kuncice (the latter name not in the directory for Böhmen Mähren).

Inmates

In May, 1944, the inmates of this camp were reported to be working in the region N of Ostrau, probably doing clearing, grading, and rough construction work.

MAJDANEK-
(Poland)

Near LUBLIN.
Reported in 1942 and 1943.

Type

Mentioned variously as KL "Dulag", part of Doppellager AUSCHWITZ, and also as extermination camp.

One report mentions three camps located there.

MAJDANEK, special concentration camp with enclosures for women.
MAJDANEK I, transit camp.
MAJDANEK II, KL and annihilation camp. (These are the camps referred to in the newspapers as "the LUBLIN extermination camps").

Inmates

Unconfirmed estimates of number of inmates range from 25,000 to 50,000.

MALINES (MECHELEN)
(Belgium)

Inmates

The Dossin barracks house Jewish inmates. In July, 1943, 1,200 of them left for unknown destination.
August, 1943: 450 were reported to be still there.
March, 1944: two trainloads of inmates from this camp were seen passing through HASSELT.

Guards

1 officer, 4 NCOs and 24 Belgian SS men are reported to guard this camp.

Personalities

Commandant Polizeimajor Dr. SCHMIDT is reported to have been in charge, from January, 1944, on.
An OSBF SCHMIDT is reported in BREENDONCK; same date.

MALKINIA
(NE Poland)

Reported in September, 1941, as "correctional camp".

MALOSZYCE
(Poland)

Reported as KL.

MANNHEIM

See KÄFERTAL.

MANTUA
(Italy)

No details.

MANZAC
(France)

Limoges region.
Type
A three section camp for Communists, Gaullists and Jews.

MARBURG/Drau
(MARIBOR)
(Yugoslavia)

Type
The MEHLINGER barracks are the main KL area, separated by a wire fence from the PW Camp.
Inmates
800 - 1,000, Jews from ZAGREB, priests, doctors, lawyers, mayors, etc.
Remarks
It is reported that inmates were shot for looking out of windows, had to stand at attention in presence of guards, etc.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Röntgen Sturmbann at Kriechubergasse 31.

MARSEILLE
(France, Bouches-du-Rhone)

According to a report dated February, 1943, FORT ST. NICOLAS was "taken over by the Germans" in November, 1942.
Inmates
In January, 1943, Polish internees were reported at the "German controlled" FORT ST. PIERRE.
BRABAN, in this area, is a "transit camp for aliens"; capacity about 1,000.

MATHILDEN-SCHLÖSSCHEN
(Sachsen)

Near DRESDEN.
Last reported in existence in May, 1938.

MAUTHAUSEN
(Oberdonau)

19 Km. SE of LINZ.
Consists of three camps:- MAUTHAUSEN (controlling all three), GUSEN and ST. GEORGEN. (Cont'd.)

MATHAUSEN
(Oberdonau)
(cont'd.)

Total Inmates (three camps).

Estimated by local population at about 20,000; reported to be Spanish loyalists, unreliable Germans, work evaders, Jews, sentenced criminals, homosexuals, Poles, Czechs and other foreigners. Inmates work at quarries on the Danube electricity works, at the Hermann Göring works near LINZ, and on building construction. Inmates wear blue and white striped overalls, and a round brimless cap. Heads cut close with a stripe almost shaved through the centre.

Guards

Waffen SS, according to a report of March 1944. Outside the camp they are posted at intervals of 50 metres.

Inside guards said to be Waffen SS and Werkschutz, mostly older retired men of the Steyr works (where a small branch of the KL, about 200 men, is working, at the Walzwerk). The Werkschutz wear a grey-blue uniform, with a combination of chevrons and pips.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Totenkopfstandarte "Ostmark" (original home station VIENNA), may have elements nearby. (See "Personalities").

Details of MAUTHAUSEN Camp

Mentioned as KL in German telephone directory. Continuously in operation; partly burned down, but may have been restored.

Consisted in April, 1942, of 20 blocks of dwelling houses, plus underground prison cells.

About 6,000 inmates reported in 1940; they are largely Jews, some of whom are especially brought here for gas experiments.

Details of GUSEN and ST. GEORGEN Camps

Almost adjacent to MAUTHAUSEN, all three being within 5 km. of each other.

GUSEN was also reported in 1944 as a "twin" camp, GUSEN-ST. GEORGEN.

East of ST. GEORGEN-GUSEN is ST. GEORGEN-LAGERSTEIN, also reported as an interment camp.

GUSEN said to have been a KL for priests in September, 1941, and for Spaniards in April, 1942.

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| ZEEREIS | | OSBF Commandant in 1940 and 1942, probably continuously. |
| Dr.Eduard KREBSBACH | SS | SBF Garrison M.O. |
| QUIRZFELD | SS | SBF Commander SS Totenkopf Stand. "Ostmark." |
| SAND | | OSF Chief Administrative Officer |
| Bruno KITT | | USF |

MAUZAC
(France, Correze)

Camp for "communists, Gaullists and Jews". Also for Loyalist Spaniards. Possibly a double camp.

MEINSDORF
(Brandenburg)

Near JÜTERBOG.
Last reported in 1936.

MELSUNGEN

See KASSEL-MELSUNGEN.

MERIGNAC
(France, Gironde)

A camp BEAU-DESERT-MERIGNAC has been reported but is probably a mistake for the BEAU-DESERT camp in PICHEY. A German police school is located in MERIGNAC.

METZ
(France, Lorraine)

Reported as "one of five French camps for Jews", but not confirmed.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Machrichten Ausb. Abt. 4 (MÖRCHINGEN).
SS Nachrichten Schule.
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS (MÖRCHINGEN)
SS Remonteamt (PELTERS)
SS und Polizeigericht
SS Lazarett (PELTERS)
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS

MICHENDORF
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

MIECHELSGESTEL

See St. MIECHELSGESTEL

MIECHOW
(Poland)

35 Km. N. of Krakau.
Possibly not a KL but may be identical with ghetto located there.

MIEDNIEWICE
(Poland)

Near LOWICZ.
Reported in January, 1942, as "hard labour camp for peasants".

MIEDZYCHOD

See BIRNBAUM.

MILOWITZ
(MILOWICE)
(Czechoslovakia)

Location
Near Prague
Type
Confirmed as KL at the end of 1943.
SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Artillerie Schule 2 (PRAG-BENESCHAU).
SS Truppen-Übungs-Platz "BÖHMEN" (PRAG-BENESCHAU).
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Btl. 2. (PRAG-RUSIN)
(Cont'd.)

MILOWITZ
(MILOWICE)
(Czechoslovakia)
(Cont'd.)

SS Ausbildungs Regt. z.b. V.
SS Polizei Grenadier Regt. (BENESCHAU).
SS Reit-und Fahrschule II.
SS Artillerie Ausbildungs und Ersatz Regt. (SELTSCHAN near PRAG).
SS Pionier Ausbildung und Ersatz Bn. 2. (PIKOWITZ, near PRAG).
Komp. SS Panzer Spähwagen Ersatz Bn. (BUKOWAN, near PRAG).
SS Fallschirmjäger Ersatz Komp. (CHLUM, near PRAG).
SS Panzer Ausbildungs und Ersatz Regt. (BENESCHAU).
SS Pionier Schule (BENESCHAU).
SS Pionier Schule (DAWLE, near PRAG).
SS Pionier Schule (RADISCHKO, near PRAG).
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule, (BUKOWAN, near PRAG).
SS Sturm Geschütz Schule B (JANOWITZ, near PRAG).
SS Kavallerie Truppen Übungsplatz (JUSTINITZ, near PRAG).
SS Junkerschule (PRAG-DEVITZ).
SS Sanitätschule (PRAG).
Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS. (BENESCHAU).
Hauptzeugamt der Waffen SS (PRAG).
Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen SS (PRAG).
SS Sanitätszweiglager (PRAG).
SS Kleiderkasse (PRAG).
SS Wachebataillon (PRAG).
SS Standortverwaltung (PRAG).
Ergänzungstelle der Waffen SS (Nebenstelle BÖHMEN und MÄHREN, at PRAG IV, Czerninpalais).
SS und Polizeigericht (PRAG)
SS Fürsorge und Versorgungsamt Ausland (PRAG II, Karl Laznovskyufer 60).
SS Lazarett (PRAG).

MIRANDA
(France, Gers)

Not confirmed. There is a camp MIRANDA DE EBRO in Spain in which political refugees of various nations were detained.

Inmates

Of the 1,700 Frenchmen reported in November, 1943, the majority had fled from forced labour in Germany. They were transferred to Africa in groups of 100 to 300.

The communist inmates were mostly Germans.

A release from this camp could be obtained by those who could produce a visa for another country.

MLOCINY
(Poland)

Near WARSAW.
Reported in February, 1943, as a recently established KL.

MOERDIJK
(Holland, Noord-Brabant).

For political prisoners and Jews.
See also VUGHT.

MONT-DE-MARSAN
(France, Landes)

Reported February, 1943.
Reported as internment camp for "people who attempted to escape over the Pyrenees".
Possibly identical with LA LANDE A MONTS.

MOORLAGER
(Hannover)

See EMSLAND.
(Colloquial name for ESTERWEGEN and other camps of group EMSLAND).

MORINGEN
(Hannover)

Location
18 Km. N of GÖTTINGEN.
Type
Reported in 1933 - 34 as KL for men and women (Political prisoners) and subsequently for women only.
Inmates
800 women inmates were reported there. In 1938 the women inmates were transferred to GROSSROSEN.
After 1941 the camp was either partly or entirely transformed into a Jugendschutzlager der Sipo (Security police camp for the protective custoday of boys).

MÜHLHEIM
(Rheinland)

Near DUISBURG.
Last reported in 1936.

MÜNSTERBERG
(Schlesien)

57 Km. S of BRESLAU. Last reported in May, 1938 and probably no longer in operation.

MYROS IRAKLION

See AGIOS MYRON

MYSLOWICE
(Poland)

Type
Reported in September, 1942 as a transit camp with an especially large section for women.
It may be identical with the camp which has been reported as:

MYSLOWICE II A "Special KL with enclosures for women". (Cont'd).

MYSLOWICE
(Poland)
(Cont'd.)

October, 1942: Reported as "a punitive camp for forced labour".
March, 1943: inmates estimated that 3,000 Poles were held there.
January, 1944: reported to have 1,000 inmates.
Remarks
A considerable number of inmates had died from typhus, according to report.

MYTILENE
(Greece)

Aegean. KL reported as run by Germans at DIDOSTXDION.

NAKEL — See POTULITZ.

NASIELSK (N Poland) — 60 Km north of WARSAW.

NATZWEILER (France, Alsace) — Highest mortality rate of all camps except extermination camps.

May be identical or affiliated with SCHIRMECK.

Inmates

March 1942: 930 inmates

August 1942: 540 inmates. The decrease was "not the result of release."

1943: Number of inmates increased again to over 1,000.

Work

Interior duties (laundry, etc.)

Construction and quarry work, using about 200 men each.

Remarks

The quarry belongs to the Deutsche Erd- und Steinbruchwerke SS Neubauleitung Deutschland Reichsführung Berlin (an SS enterprise).

Motor cars, lorries, and other vehicles have number 12,000 - 12,500.

Private cars of officers have civilian plates of the MOLSHEIM district.

Personalities in 1942

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| RÖDL | OSF | probably commandant before 1942; later in AUSCHWITZ with rank of OSBF. |
| Egon ZILL | SBF | reported after 1942 in FLOSSENBURG. |
| KRAMMER | OSF | 1. Lagerführer; probably still there. |
| HINKELMANN | OSF | 2. Lagerführer |
| FASCHING-BAUR | OSF | |
| SCHLACHTER | OSF | |
| Dr. EISELE | OSF | M.O. "notorious killer." formerly at BUCHENWALD. |
| STRASSER | Oschaf | in charge of motor pool. |
| HACKER | Oschaf | 1. Kasernenführer |
| WITZIG | Schaf | in charge of quarry. |
| Ernst ROHRSCHACH | | Lagerältester (a prisoner) |
| KASEBERG | | In charge of Strafkdo (punitive detail); a prisoner. |

NAUPLIA
(Greece) — Unconfirmed.

NAXOS (Island of)
(Greece) — In the Cyclades. Unconfirmed report of KL there.

NEUBERSDORF — See NIEBOROWITZ

NEUENGAMME — See HAMBURG-NEUENGAMME

NEURRANDENBURG-KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN — See KÖNIGSWUSTERHAUSEN

NEUSTADT
(Bayern) — Last reported in 1936.

NEUSUSTRUM — See EMSLAND.

NEXON
(France, Haute Vienne) — August, 1943: 400 "labour evaders" Gaullists, and Jews" were detained here.

NIEBOROWITZ
(NIEBEROWICE)
(Schlesien) — Near GLEIWITZ. Renamed NEUBERSDORF. Reported as KL for Russian PW.

NIEDERHAGEN
(Mecklenburg) — Near ROSTOCK. Believed to be in operation.

Personalities

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Adolf HAAS | HSF | Commandant |
| Heinrich GRUETER | OSF | Deputy Commandant. |
| MICHL | OSF | Leiter der Lagerverwaltung. |
| Dr.METZGER | OSF | Senior Camp MO. |
| Dr.Gerhard KRIEGER | SBF | Garrison MO. |

NISH
(Yugoslavia) — Serbia. KL reported in the vicinity.

NOE
(France Haute Garonne) — Status of camp not determined. September 1941: 1,3000 aliens. reported interned there.

NORDMO
(Norway) — Near SVANIK.

ORANIENBURG — See SACHSENHAUSEN.

ORLEANS (France, Loiret) — Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be a detention camp of another type.

ORTENSTEIN (Sachsen) — Near Zittau. Last reported in 1936. There is an SS.Lazarett in SENNERSDORF bei ZITTAU.

OSLO (Norway)

Type

The AKERSHUS prison, the largest in Norway, is said to have been used recently as transit camp for political prisoners who are to be transported to Germany.

SS Units stationed in the vicinity.

Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS
SS Wachbataillon 6
SS und Polizeigericht
Ersatz inspektion der Waffen SS
(Drammensveyen 105 and Nobelsgt 10)
SS Standorthommandantur
SS Röntgen-Sturmbann

OSNABRÜCK (Hannover) — At OSNABRÜCK. Last reported in 1936.

OSTERSTEIN — Possibly in Sachsen or Thüringen. Confirmed as existing under that name in 1942. Reported near Kirchberg in May, 1938.

OSTHOFEN (Hessen) — Possibly 34 Km. S of MAINZ. Reported before 1939. Not confirmed.

OSTLAND (Lithuania) — Possibly identical with RIGA. Believed to be in operation.

OSTROW (OSTROWO) (Poland)

Type

Reported in 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour". Controls branch in PLESCHEN.

Remarks

SS Arbeitsstab at Kirchplatz, PROLSTRI.

OSWIECIM — See AUSCHWITZ.

OUDLEUSDEN (Holland)

Location

2 miles S of AMERSFOORT.

OUDLEUSDEN (Contd.)

Inmates

July, 1943: 5,000 "political prisoners" reported here.

Other sources report this camp to be SS controlled and primarily for Jews.

See also AMERSFOOT.

PABIANITZ
(PABIANICE)
(Poland)

Near LITZMANNSTADT.
Reported in 1939/40 as "Dulag" with approximately 15,000 inmates.
Reported in February, 1941, as "Dulag for priests and Jews".

PALVOS MELSS

See SALONIKA.

PAPENBURG
(Hannover)

Headquarters of group of camps known as EMSLAND.

Personalities

Commandant of entire group believed to be SA-OF Regierungsdirektor Dr. SCHÄFER, who is also reported as commandant of SA-Standarte "EMSLAND".

SA-OSF KELM and SA-Stuf BLOCK may also be at this HQ or at one of the subordinate camps.

Regierungsrat SCHERMER and Regierungsrat BAUMERT are also reported to be at this HQ.

Lt. SCHÄFER is Police Chief in Papenburg (town) but not believed to be connected with the camp's administration.

For camp at PAPENBURG see also EMSLAND.

PARIS
(France)

CHERCHE MIDI prison and VELODROME D'HIVER have been used for political prisoners of Paris region and also for escapees from OT.

PARIS may also be the seat of the controlling HQ of DRANCY, FRESNES, and FORT DE ROMANVILLE. SEE DRANCY and FRESNES. No further reports on the last named camp.

The PARC DES PRINCES Camp is used for Jewish inmates.

The PETITE ROQUETTE prison is also reported as a concentration camp.

SS Units in the Vicinity

Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS (PARIS-VILLETTES)
Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS (24 Ave. Raymond Poincaré)
SS und Polizei Gericht (PARIS)
Kurierstelle der Waffen-SS (PARIS)

PAROI
(Greece)

KL reported to be in the vicinity.

PATRAS (Greece)
Peloponnese.
KL established by Italians and probably situated in town prisons.
Reported in May 1944 with 170 inmates.
Now under German control.

PAU (France, Basses Pyrenees)
September 1942, "many Poles" were reported there, at the PELOTTA Stadium.

PAULO MELAS barracks (Greece)
Salonika area. No details on hand.

PAVLOU MELA THESSALONIKA
See SALONIKA.

PAXOI (Greece)
Ionian Islands, near Corfu.
KL established by the Italians.

PELNINIA (Poland)
Reported as KL for Jews and Poles.
KL for Jews has been reported as Pelkinia III.

PETITE ROGUETTE
See PARIS.

PETRASIULA (Lithuania)
Suburb of KAUNUS. Details unknown

PICHEY (France, Gironde)
The BEAU-DESERT camp reported as KL.
"Black marketeers, labour evaders, Jews and communists" reported as inmates in October, 1943.

PIEKOSZOW
See KIELCE.

PILSEN (PLZEN) (Czechoslovakia)
Confirmed up to November, 1943.
"Wiesengrund" mental hospital used for Czech intellectuals; all sterilised, no releases.

PIONKI (Poland)
Near RADOM.
Reported in June, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

PITHIVIERS (France, Loiret)
Reported as internment camp, not as KL.
In October, 1943, 650 communists and Jews were interned here.
A doctor is said to have resigned because of poor conditions in this camp.

| | |
|---|---|
| PLANNINA (Greece) | KL reported in vicinity. |
| PLASOW | See KRAKAU. |
| PLESCHEN (PLESZEW) (Poland) | N of OSTROW; reported in January, 1943, as branch of punitive camp OSTROW. |
| PLESKAU (Russia) | Believed to be in operation. |
| PLESZEW | See PLESCHEN. |
| PLOEHNEN (PLONSK) (Poland) | 58 Km. N of WARSAW; reported as KL. |
| PLONSK | See PLOEHNEN. |
| PLZEN | See PILSEN. |
| PLOCK | See SCHRÖTTERSBURG. |
| POITIERS (France, Vienne) | Former PW camp near airdrome was pre-selected to become KL in case of Allies landing.<br>200 Jews and Gypsies reported there in June, 1943. |
| POMIECHOWEK (Poland) | Transit Camp.<br>Railway stop north of Warsaw.<br>3 Km. north of Nowy Dwor. |
| POMIECHOWEK I (Poland) | North of Warsaw.<br>Permanent KL. |
| POMIECHOWEK II (Poland) | North of Warsaw.<br>KL for Jews. |
| PONTIVY (France) | SK-Lager, reported as being primarily for OT personnel. |
| PONIATOW (Poland) | Near LUBLIN.<br>In July, 1943, it was reported as a "punitive camp for forced labour and Jews". It was mentioned in one report as LUBLIN-PONIATOW, an establishment consisting of 4 camps with 4,000 inmates at PONIATOW proper and a total of 14,000. (This figure may include other LUBLIN camps.) |

POSEN
(POZNAN)
(Poland)

Type
Reported in 1939/40 as a "Dulag" with 15,000 inmates.
Other Camps
Possibly identical with the above are:

GLOWNA-STREET, a "Dulag" reported in July, 1942.
Fort VII a, reported as a KL, but may be identical with POSEN-TRESKAU.
PUSZYKOW and ZABIKOW may also be administered by POSEN.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS
(Königsring 22)
SS Röntgen Sturmbann.

POSEN-TRESKAU
(Poland)

Small KL there since Junkerschule "BRAUNSCHWEIG" was transferred there, replacing the SS Unterführerschule. Possibly identical with FORT VII a.

POTULITZ
(POTULICE)
(Poland)

Near NAKEL, 20 Km. west of Bromberg.
Also referred to as NAKEL.
Type
Reported in March 1942 as punitive camp for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.
November, 1942, reported as transit camp for "expropriated Poles".
December, 1943, reported as KL and forced labour camp for 15,000.
Inmates
September, 1942, 4,000 inmates.
October, 1943, 3,000 Poles reported there.
Remarks
May be identical with POTULITZ II which has been reported as KL for Jews.

POZNAN

See POSEN.

PREUSSISCH STARGARD
(STAROGARD)
(Poland)

40 Km. SSW of DANZIG.
Reported once as "possibly for Jews only".
Reported in March, 1942, as "punitive camp for forced labour" for Poles refusing to enlist as Volksdeutsche.

PROWENISZKI
(Lithuania)

Near KAUNAS; reported in September, 1943, as KL "for Polish priests of the VILNA district."

PRZEDZIELNICA
(SE Poland)

Near PRZEMSYL; reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

| | |
|---|---|
| PUCK | See PUTZIG. |
| PUSTKOW (Poland) | 10 km. NE of DEBICA. Forced labour Camp. |
| PUSZCZYKOW (W Poland) | Near POSEN.<br>Reported in 1939/40 as concentration camp "for Polish priests".<br>Probably not in operation since summer, 1940. |
| PUTZIG (PUCK) (Poland) | Near DANZIG.<br>Reported January, 1943, as KL; may be one of a group in district of DANZIG. |

RAB, Island of (ARBE) (Italy)
Off the Dalmatian coast E of POLA. "For Jews".

RADOGOSZCZ (Poland)
Suburb of LITZMANNSTADT. Reported as KL.

RADOM (Central Poland)
Type
Report of June, 1943, claims over 8,000 Polish youths to be in "punitive camp for forced labour" in this district.
SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Veterinär Ersatz Abteilung
SS Lazarett
SS Pferdelazarett
SS Totenkopfschule

RADZIWILISZKI (NE Poland)
In February, 1943, "punitive camp for forced labour" reported here.

RADZYMIN (Poland)
Near WARSAW. Reported in August, 1941, as KL.

RAJSKO (Poland)
Near AUSCHWITZ. Reported as KL. At one time AUSCHWITZ and RAJSKO together were reported to have 50,000 inmates, 20,000 of whom were Polish women.

RAUA RUSKA (Poland)
NW of LEMBERG. Reported as KL for Jews.

RASTATT (Baden)
SW of KARLSRUHE. Continued as KL up to 1938.
Hauptwirtschaftslage of the SS there.

RAVENSBRÜCK (Mecklenberg)
Near FÜRSTENBERG
Type
Reported in November, 1941, as KL for women.
According to a report of July, 1944, there is a Jugendschutzlager der Sipo (Security Police camp for protective custody) for girls either close to or identical with the camp.
Inmates
Around 8,000, aged 16-60, "wives of Germans who fled, saboteurs, communists", etc. 500 Polish women reported there in December, 1943.
(cont'd.)

| | |
|---|---|
| RAVENSBRÜCK (Mecklenburg) (cont'd.) | Remarks<br>May be identical with FÜRSTENBERG, FÜRSTENBURG, and UCKERMARK.<br>SS Units in the Vicinity<br><br>An SS Nachschublager is established in RAVENSBRÜCK<br>A Bauleitung der Bauinspektion Reich "Nord" of the Waffen-SS is located here.<br>SS Bekleidungslager. |
| RECEBEDOU (France, Haute Garonne) | Near TOULOUSE. Rue St. Michel jail reported to be used for "terrorists". |
| REICHENBACH (Probably Schlesien) | 50 Km. SW of BRESLAU, or may be in Sachsen near ZWICKAU. In operation in 1933. Reported in 1936 and again in 1938. Reported as a transit camp but probably no longer in operation. Possibly a PW camp now. |
| REMBERTOW (Poland) | Near WARSAW. Reported in January, 1943, as KL. Also reported as a forced labour camp, but both may exist. |
| RENDSBURG (Holstein) | Near KIEL. 400 Norwegian prisoners last reported in December, 1943. |
| RICKLING (Mecklenburg) | 13 Km. SE of NEUMÜNSTER.<br>Reported before 1939. Not confirmed. |
| RIEUCROS (France, Ariege) | Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL. May be detention camp of another type. Inmates: "women, mostly Jewish". |
| RIGA (Lithuania) | Possibly identical with OSTLAND.<br>Believed to be in operation.<br>SS Units in the Vicinity<br><br>SS Lazarett<br>SS Panzer Ausbildungs- und Ersatz-Regt. LETTLAND (?)<br>SS Sanitätsschule (RIGA-ROTHENBERG)<br>Truppenwirtschaftslager der Waffen-SS<br>Bekleidungslager der Waffen-SS<br>SS und Polizei Gericht<br>SS Feldpostprüfung: Zweigstelle OSTLAND. |

RIPPIN (RYPIN)
(Poland)

58 Km. NW of BRELAU, just over Polish border. Reported in 1939-1940 as "KL for Polish priests" and as "transit camp".

RIVESALTES
(France, Pyrenees Orientales)

September, 1941: about "6,000 aliens" reported there. An unconfirmed report of October, 1942, estimates the capacity of the camp to be 50,000.

RÖDELHEIM
(Hessen-Nassau)

Near FRANKFURT/Main. Reported before 1939.

ROSSLAU
(Magdeburg-Anhalt)

6 Km. N of DESSAU. Reported as having been women's camp only. Was closed in 1938, but mentioned as being in operation again in 1943, possibly only for women.

ROUILLE
(France, Vienne)

Type

Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL; may be camp of another type.

Inmates

In June, 1943, about 300 inmates here; "black marketeers, political prisoners, offenders against common law".

RUDNIKI
(NE Poland)

10 Km. NE of TSCHENSTOCHAU. Reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

RYBNIK
(W Poland)

Reported in October, 1943, as transit camp for "expropriated" Poles.

RYKOSZ

See KIELCE

RYPIN

See RIPPIN

S

SAARLAUTERN
(Saarland)

Reported as KL for "Russian women".

SACHSENBURG
(Sachsen, Flöhn)

14 Km. NE of Chemnitz.
Identified in 1933; probably no longer in operation.
1500 prisoners in 1938.

Personalities

Lagerkommandant Rödel, 1936.

SACHSENHAUSEN
(Brandenburg)

30 Km. north of BERLIN.
Name of one of the largest KL's.
Really 2 camps, 1) SACHSENHAUSEN
2) ORANIENBURG
Both near the town of ORANIENBURG.
Little information is available on the Oranienburg camp which was closed for a time and opened again in 1941. It was reported to have 3,000 inmates, in August 1943.
The following information therefore concerns SACHSENHAUSEN only.

Type

Between 1938 and 1941 the camp consisted of:

1) Prisoner's camp
2) Commandant's camp
3) Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (an SS enterprise)
4) Camp for SS-Totenkopf-Standarte
5) SS settlement colony
6) Brick works

A large boot factory was established in the camp in 1940, but was not yet in operation in January, 1941.

The camp was so big that 21 Lagerführer each with an Arbeitsdienstführer, were said to exist. (See text, para 6.)

The prisoner's camp had 85 wooden buildings.

The Kommandanturlager was separated by a 10-foot wall above which electrically-charged wire was strung.

The SS-TV-Standarte had 15 barracks for 150 men each, 8 other two-storey barracks and 6 three-storey brick barracks.

For Polish inmates there was the "Holenlarger" also known as "Quarantine" where especially harsh treatment was meted out.

Six isolated barracks were reserved for the Strafkompagnie.

Inmates

April 1940. 10,000 internees were said to be in this camp. These were:

1,000 Jews
1,500 Czechs (2/3 of them students)
500 Poles
7,000 Germans of whom 3,000 were classified as politically dangerous, and 4,000 as anti-social elements including habitual criminals.

May 1940: 4,000 Poles arrived here.
In the winter 1940/41 2,000 inmates are said to have died.

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

October 1941. A few barracks were segregated for Russian PWs.
Winter 1941/42: typhus became rampant bringing the total of deaths for the preceding two year period up to 12,000.
March 1942: 300 Jews were shot and the rest were removed from the camp.
April 1942: 120 Dutch officers were shot.
May 1942: at least 5,000 sick and crippled inmates were executed in so-called S-Kommandos.
August 1942: injection experiments began on Russians and Jews, the latter being specially imported from AUSCHWITZ.

December 1943: reported to have 25,000 inmates.

Inmates who tried to escape once are marked as "targets" by a red rosette on a white ground.
The number of inmates varies, but in 1941 their allocation for work was approximately as follows:

2,000 for construction of brick works
1,800 for Deutsche Ausrüstungswerke (D.A.W.)
800 in various shops for camp necessities
1,000 building SS Barracks
200 working on road construction
200 building ARP shelters (punishment squads)
40 at railroad station loading materials
300 working at new boot factory
600 working at clay quarry (mainly homosexuals expelled from the Party or SS)
50 digging out unexploded bombs aroung Berlin.

The rest as clerks, garage mechanics, crematorium attendants, etc.

Occasionally details of about 300 men were sent to work at the Heinkel Werke aerodrome at ORANIENBURG. These work a 14-hour day, but had better treatment. The D.A.W. manufactures materials needed by the SS, such as furniture, electrical equipment etc.

SS Troops in the Vicinity

An SS-Erziehungssturm (believed to be a disciplinary company).

The following SS establishments, units, Ersatz units or elements thereof are located near the camps, and make use of local prison labour:

3/SS Totenkopf Wachbtl. Schutzkommando in ORANIENBURG (?)
SS Zentralzulassungsstelle ORANIENBURG

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

SS Hauptzeugamt ORANIENBURG
SS Kraftfahrzeugdepot ORANIENBURG
SS Nachrichtenzeugamt ORANIENBURG
SS Totenkopfstandarte BRANDENBURG
(originally SS Totenkopf Sturmbann V "BRANDENBURG", Cmdr. SS SF NOSTITZ?)
SS Sanitäts Ersatz Bn. 2
SS Totenkopfstandarte "ORANIENBURG"
Elements of TV Regiment 10
SS Lehrküche
Secret Radio Station reported as bearing the code name "Ace of Hearts" (Herz As)
SACHSENHAUSEN
Truppen Verwaltungsamt der SS-TV in ORANIENBURG
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS und Polizei ORANIENBURG
Zentralnachweis der Waffen-SS
SS Panzer Inst. Ausbildung und Ersatz Abt.
SS Dolmetsche Ausbildungs und Ersatz Kompagnie Desinfektorenschule
Bekleidungslager
Bekleidungswerk der Waffen-SS
Storage warehouses of the Wirtschaftw-verwaltungs- Hauptamt SACHSENHAUSEN
Kraftfahrtechnische Versuchsabteilung der Waffen-SS
Lehr und Versuchsabteilung für das Diensthundewesen der Waffen-SS ORANIENBURG.

The Bauinspektion "Reich Nord" of the Waffen-SS and Police in Berlin used Oranienburg labour.

Of the 2,000 men in the Totenkopfstandarte 4 - 500 were permanently stationed in the camp while the others received training there, and were sent to the Eastern front as replacements arrived.

Personalities at KL, SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Former camp commandants include:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| BARANOWSKI, Hermann | SSOF | Now dead |
| EICKE, Theodor | OGF | Now dead; see text para 5 |
| EISFELD | OSBF | |
| LORENZ | SSOF | 1940-42 |

(b) Latest reported personalities:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| KOLB | HSF | Camp Commandant reported removed (questionable source, July 1944) |
| GRIMM | OSF | Adj. (?) |
| HEIDRICH (?) | SS HSF | Deputy Commandant |

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| WEYMANN, Hans | HSF | |
| BÜTTNER | SS OSF | Formerly in charge of DAW office, Berlin |
| REHN | OSF | "In charge of prisoner's working parties" |
| VOLK | | "Gestapo Chief" (possibly Kommissar) reported removed (as KOLB above) |
| CORNELLI | OS | |
| v. TODDEN | Krim. Sekr. | Gestapo |
| FORSTER | SS HSF | Reported there in 1941 |
| LAVER | SS SBF | |
| KAINDL | SS OSBF | |
| BÖHM, Wilhelm | | Foreman of crematorium and burial squad |
| SCHITLI | | Rapportführer (later Blockführer) |

(c) Undated personalities:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CAMPE | Ustuf | |
| NOWACKI | Oschaf | |
| SORGE, known as Eiserner Gustav | Oschaf | |
| SCHUBERT | Oschaf | |
| FICKERT (or FIGGERT) | Oschaf | |
| BOGDALA | Oschaf | |
| SEIFERT | Oschaf | |
| GRÜNEWALD | SBF | Lagerführer |
| BRUM | Ustuf | Leader of the Administrative Coy under LORENZ |
| GENSIOR | Ustuf | Bauleiterführer |
| KILINGER | HSF | |
| SUREN | HSF | GRÜNEWALD's predecessor as Lagerführer |
| KLINGER | HSF | |
| SORGER (Bauleiter) | USF | ) at SACHSENHAUSEN |
| RADICKE | Oschaf | ) |
| LEHMANN | Uschaf | ) |
| HOFFMANN, R. | | ) |
| BRAUN | | ) |
| SOMMER | | ) all SS men |
| BUGDALLE | | ) |
| KNITTEL | | ) |
| KAMPE | | ) |

SACHSENHAUSEN (contd.)

Personalities in ORANIENBURG (town), or in the vicinity of KL, SACHSENHAUSEN

(a) Nachrichtenzeugamt:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MATTIAT | SBF | Comd |
| NEUMANN | HSF | Ia |
| KUROW | HSF | Comd of the workshops |
| SCHREIBER | HSF | Formerly responsible for accounts now posted |
| MZIK | HSF | Legal officer |
| EWERT | OSF | Formerly Adj., now at the SS Signal School in METZ |
| GREVER | OSF | FORMER Comd. of the districts, now posted |
| BAYER | OSF | Adj. |
| BÜCKER | OSF | Admin. officer |
| GILDNER | USF | Responsible for the constructional office and for the fitting of trucks to carry signals equipment, also connected with experimental unit |
| DIENSE | USF | Comd. of NZA districts |
| MAYER | USF | Admin. officer of the districts |

(b) Bauleitung:-

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SCHMÖLL | OSF | Comd. |
| HÖHLINGER | OSF | 2 i/c |

(c) Garrison, and local units

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| REUTTER, Dr. | SS HSF | Garrison M.O. |
| KAINDEL | SBF | Garrison Comd. |
| ZIERSCH | OSF | Garrison HQ (Had a house built for himself in ORANIENBURG, with official labour and material) |
| PIETSCH | HSF | Comd. of Garrison Adm. |
| SCHRIMM | OSF | 2 i/c of Garrison Adm. |
| NOSTITZ | SS SF | Possibly comd. of TV-standarte BRANDENBURG |
| v. JENA | SSGF | Comd. of TV-standarte ORANIENBURG |

SAETERMØN (Norway)

Reported as "small camp".

SAHRA (Hessen-Nassau)

Near KASSEL: believed to consist of 2 camps. Its existence was confirmed in 1941

| | |
|---|---|
| ST. CYPRIEN (France) | Pyrenees Orientales or Dordogne. Status of camp not ascertained. Reported in June, 1943 to house a large number of "Jews and black marketeers". |
| ST. ETIENNE (France, Loire) | In December, 1942 1,000 political prisoners were reported there. |
| ST. GERMAIN LES BELLES (France, Haute Vienne) | 300 "Jews and communists" reported there in 1941. |
| ST. GEORGEN | See MAUTHAUSEN. |
| ST. MICHELS-GESTEL (Holland) | In February, 1944, camp at "De RUWENBERG" was reported as "camp for hostages". Inmates said to be deported as labour for works projects. SS controlled. |
| ST. NAZAIRE (France) | Angers region, Loire Inferieure. |
| ST. PAUL D'EYJAUX (France, Haute Vienne) | In August, 1943: 150 "communists", 130 Gaullists, and 150 persons interned for "sedition" and other reasons were reported to be there. |
| ST. PAUL-les-EAUX (France, Haute Vienne) | May be the same as preceding camp. Not confirmed as a German or Vichy operated KL, but may be a detention camp of another type. |
| ST. PRIVAS (France, Ardeche) | Not confirmed as KL. |
| ST. QUENTIN (France, Aisne) | Laon Region. |
| ST. RENAN (France, Finis-terre) | Reported in December, 1943 as KL for 40,000 civilians in case of Allied invasion. |
| ST. SULPICE-LA-POINTE (France, Tarn) | January 1944: "KL for civilians" reported as removed from this location. August 1943: approximately 500 inmates reported there; "Gaullists and communists" etc |

SAJMISTE (ZEMUN)

See BELGRADE.

SALONIKA (Greece)

1. PAVLOS MELSS KL

Macedonia: reported with 1,100 inmates in April 1944 and with 1,400 inmates in May, 1944. An undated report speaks of 700 inmates.

2. SKOLIS KL

Macedonia. 102 Sofia Street, SALONIKA.

Reported there with 400 inmates in April 1944.

SAMOS (Greece, Island of Samos)

Unconfirmed report of KL.

SAPIEZYSKA (Poland)

Near VILNA: reported in February, 1943 as a "punitive camp for forced labour". The name was also reported as SAPIERZYSKA.

SARVAR (Yugoslavia)

A KL was reported there.

SCHAERBAKE (Belgium)

Suburb of BRUSSELS.
Polizeigefängnis (?): see also JABBEKE.
SS Units in the Vicinity
Ersatzkommando der Waffen-SS (BRUSSELS)

SCHEVENINGEN (Holland)

There are said to be 1,300 prisoners in SCHEVENINGEN, in the following two camps:-

1. The Oranje Hotel.
750 - 800 "political prisoners" reported to be interned there for interrogation by Sipo and Gestapo.

2. Police prison Nr. 850 on van Alkemade Laan.
Guards
German guards, SD and SS, who are subordinated to SD in DEN HAAG, Plein 1.
Personalities
Prison is commanded by Oschaf SCHWEIGER.
Prison Doctor is Dr. WERTENTERP, NSB who is also doctor for prisons on the Pompstations Road.

SCHIEDAM
(Zuid Holland)

Concentration Camp for women reported there.

SCHIRMITZ
(Bayern)

Near WEIDEN. Last reported in September, 1942.

SCHIRMECK
(France, Haute Rhin)

Alsace.

Type

Also called Sicherungslager VORBRÜCK bei SCHIRMECK. See also NATZWEILER.

Originally a transit camp of the French Army, it became a KL immediately following the French campaign.

Reported composed of 4 sections:
1. Police barracks
2. "Normal section" for inmates
3. Special section for inmates receiving especially harsh treatment
4. Women's section.

Inmates

July, 1941: 350 inmates.
September, 1941: 800.
January, 1942: 1,000. (The camp was still growing at the time.)
July, 1942: camp enlarged. 1,000-2,000.

"Volunteers for the Spanish war on the Loyalist side, homosexuals, priests, 'Grenzgänger' (smugglers and deserters) and political offenders" reported as inmates.

1944. Parents and entire families of Alsatians who deserted or attempted desertion from the German Army were interned there.

Identification

Prisoners are said to wear the following bands for identification:

| | |
|---|---|
| Red cloth (4 x 5 cm) | Political |
| Red band around cap | Spanish war volunteers |
| Rectangle with small blue and brown squares | Social reasons |
| Green band around cap | Frontier jumpers |
| Blue band | Perverts |
| Blue cloth rectangle | Priests |

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Truppen Übungs Platz is near this camp.

SS Panzer Ersatz Abteilung (in BITSCH)
Bauleitung der Waffen-SS.

SCHIRMECK (contd.)

Personalities

Camp Commandant is OSF BOUCK who was also reported as "Hauptmann der Sipo".

A Schupo Lt. in charge of the guards (40 men).

Three Zugwachtmeister, who work directly under his command.

SCHNEIDEMÜHL (Brandenburg)

Near Deutsch Krone. Last reported in 1936.

SCHOORL (North Holland)

KL.

SCHRÖTTERSBURG (PLOCK) (Poland)

KL probably identical with DOBRZYN.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Kraftfahrzeugamt der Waffen-SS.

SS Kraftfahrschule III.

SCHUNEKER (France, Bas Rhin)

Alsace.

SCHWECHAT

See WIEN-SCHWECHAT.

SCHWETZ (SWIECIE) (NW Poland)

25 Km. ESE of GRAUDENZ. Reported in November, 1942, as KL for "Polish girls".

SEINES (N. Norway)

Reported as KL.

SEM (Norway)

Near TØNSBERG. For Jews.

SENFTENBERG (Brandenburg)

Near CALAU. Last reported 1936.

SENNELAGER (Westfalen)

Near PADERBORN. Last reported May, 1938. Possibly for military offenders from the Truppenübungsplatz there.

SENNHEIM (France, Alsace)

No details available. SS-Ausbildungslager in the area.

SETESDAL (S Norway)

No details.

SICHELBERG (SIERPC) (Poland)

112 Km. NW of WARSCHAU. Reported as KL.

| | |
|---|---|
| SIEGBURG (Rheinland) | 25 Km. SE of KÖLN.<br>Reported as Arbeitslager, probably former Zuchthaus.<br>Reported May 1938.<br>In 1943 black marketeers were reported there. |
| SIERPC | See SICHELBERG. |
| SINGEN (Baden) | Near Asch. Camp reported there in November, 1942 for "prisoners and Germans from abroad". |
| SISTERON (France, Alpes Basses) | Marseilles region. 430 black market offenders and former police and camp officials. |
| SKALBMIERZ (Poland) | Reported as KL. |
| SKARZYSKO (Central Poland) | Near RADOM.<br>June, 1943: reported as two "punitive camps for forced labour".<br>October, 1943: reported as camp of the same type for Jews. |
| SKOLIS | See SALONIKA. |
| SLUIS (Holland) | Reported as a concentration camp for fascists before the invasion. |
| SMUKLA (SMUKALA) (Poland) | N. of BROMBERG.<br>November, 1943: reported as "KL for children".<br>January, 1944: reported as including adults. |
| SOBIEBOR (E.Poland) | 65 Km. ENE of LUBLIN.<br>Reported in September 1942 as KL and extermination camp for Jews. |
| SOLDAU (DZIALDOWO) (Ostpreussen) | 65 Km. SSW of ALLENSTEIN.<br>3 camps reported there:-<br>I Transit camp<br>II KL<br>III KL with special enclosures for women |
| SOLDIN (Brandenburg) | Definitely established in 1936. Last reported in March, 1938. |

SOLEC
(Central Poland)

Near ILZA.
February, 1943: reported as "punitive camp for forced labour for Polish youths".

SOMOVIT
(Greece)

KL reported there.

SONNENBURG
(Brandenburg)

11 Km. E of KÜSTRIN.
Enlarged Zuchthaus turned into KL after 1933.
Inmates
1933: 1,226 inmates were reported there.
1936: 1,500 inmates reported there.
900 Norwegians.

Last reported in December, 1943.

SOSNOWIEC
(Poland)

5 Km. E of WARSCHAU, but may refer to SOSNOWICE (SOSNOWITZ) near KATTOWITZ, Oberschlesien.
Type
Camp I. July, 1943: reported as transit and forced labour camp.
Camp II. January, 1944: reported as KL.

SPIELBERG
(Mähren)

May not be a KL but a camp of another type.

STADELHEIM
(Bayern)

Near MÜNCHEN. Concentration camp last reported there in 1936.
SS Units in MÜNCHEN.
SS Art. Ausbildungs- und Ersatz Regt.
SS Flak Ersatz Regt. (SS Kaserne FREIMANN)
SS Hauptreitschule (MÜNCHEN-RIEM)
Berufsschule der Waffen-SS (SCHLEISSHEIM)
SS Standortbereich
SS Hauptfürsorge und Versorgungsamt (MÜNCHEN 27, Möhlstr. 12A)
SS und Polizei Gericht
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen-SS (MÜNCHEN 27, Pienzenanerstr. 15)
SS Lebensborn (Herzog Max Str. 3 - 7)
SS Pferdezucht (MÜNCHEN - RIEM)

STARA GRADISKA
(STARE GRADISTE)
(Yugoslavia)

Croatia. KL under Ustashi control reported there.

STARACHOWICE
(Central Poland)

40 Km. NE KIELCE.
Reported once as KL, but in February, 1943 as "punitive camp for forced labour".

STAROGRAD — See PREUSSISCH STARGARD.

STAVERN (Norway) — Near LERVIK.
Provisional KL for "students" reported in December, 1943.
Said to have been previously a Russian PW camp.
As 300 students are said to have been deported to Germany since above date, this camp may no longer be in operation.

STEPANOV (Czechoslovakia) — 7 Km. SE of PRAG.

STETTIN (Pommern) — Located at the VULKAN WERFT (famous ship-building yards).
Reported in operation in 1935.
Took over part of camp HOHENBRÜCK in 1938.
Was probably an independent camp, at least for a time, and reported as such in 1937.

Type

The camp was not a KL and has allegedly been disbanded.

Inmates

In 1940/41 a former inmate estimated there were 100 - 120 inmates "political and former Wehrmacht members".

Guard

140 SS guards (reported by former inmate).

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Sanitats Ersatz Bn. I.

SS und Polizei Gericht Ergänzungs-stelle der Waffen-SS (Friedrich Karl-strasse 3.).

Personalities

Dr. HOFFMANN said to be commandant at the time.

STRASSBURG (Alsace-Lorraine) — Yugoslav political prisoners.

STRELITZ (Mecklenburg) — Near FÜRSTENBERG. Last reported in February, 1941.

STUTTHOF (Danzig)

Location

Near DANZIG.

Type

Official designation: Zivilgefangen-lager.

1939-41: reported as KL for "Polish Priests and Civilians".

November 1943: other nationalities such as Danes reported there.

STUTTHOF (contd.)

January 1944: Norwegians reported there.

SS operated.

SS Units in the Vicinity

SS Bereitschaften, the SS-Heimwehr DANZIG or elements of these units stationed near the camp.

Several companies of SS division "Galizien" held manoeuvres in this region. See DANZIG.

Personalities

SBF Paul Werner HOPPE of Waffen-SS reported to have assumed command.

SVANWIK
(Norway)

In Finnmark.

SVETA ANESTASIA
(Bulgaria)

Island near BURGAS. Reported to have 2,000 inmates and believed to be in operation.

SWATOBORSCHITZ, KYJOV
(SVATOBORICE)
(Böhmen-Mähren)

Both locations are given and camp may be near both places, which are probably between IGLAU and BRUENN.

Type

Internment Camp for relatives of refugees who are working outside Czechoslovakia.

Guards

Provided by the Gendarmerie of the Protectorate, while the Gestapo takes care of the trials.

Personalities

C.O. is the former 1st. Lt. of Gendarmerie CISAR, who now calls himself KAISER.

SWIECIE

See SCHWETZ.

SWIENTOCHLOWITZ
(SWIETOCHLOWICE)
(W Poland)

Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".

SWIETY KRZYZ
(Central Poland)

October, 1943: reported as KL and labour camp for Jews.
Inmates estimated at 1,000.

SYLT

See ALDERNEY.

SYDSPISSEN
(Norway)

Near TROMSØ.

| | |
|---|---|
| SYNGROU (Greece) | Reported as prison but may well be a KL. |
| SZARVAS (Hungary) | For "peasants engaged in anti-war activities". |
| SZEBUNIA (Poland) | Jaslo County. KL permanent camp. |

**TARNOW**
(SW Poland)

Reported as KL and transit camp.

**TARNOW II**
(Poland)

Permanent KL.

**TARNOW III**
(Poland)

KL with enclosure for women.

**TATOI (TATOY)**
(Greece)

Location
Athens Area
Type
KL reported
Inmates
April 1944: 274
June 1944 : 100
July 1944: 851

**TCZEW**
(Poland)

Forced Labour Camp.

**TEREZIN**

See THERESIENSTADT

**TERVUEREN**
(Belgium)

Near BRUSSELS

**THEBES (THIVE)**
(Greece)

Attika Boeotia.
Type
KL established by Italians in the town school.
Inmates
October 1942: 600
January 1943: 1,500
February 1944: 92
June 1944: 70
July 1944: 116
Undated report says 3,000 inmates.

**THERESIENSTADT (TEREZIN)**
(Czechoslovakia)

Reported as extermination camp for Jews.
Younger inmates are being transferred to the Government General.

**THIVE**

See THEBES.

THORN or TORUN
(NW Poland)

January 1943. Reported as consisting of two camps:
KL I at PRININGHAUS (?) STEFANOWICZ.
KL II "SZMALCOWNIA".

TITHOREA
(Greece)

Phthiotis Phokis. KL reported in June 1944, with 300 inmates.

TOLKEMIT
(Ostpreussen)

"

76 Km. SW of KONIGSBERG. Possibly identical with BRAUNSBERG.

TOMASZOW
(Central Poland)

June 1943; reported as "punitive camp for forced Labour".

TORGAU
(Halle-Merseburg)

Near DESSAU. Army Prison. 900 German soldiers reported here on May 18th 1943.

TORUN

See THORN.

TOULOUSE
(France)

January 1944: sports ground being fixed up for KL.
See also RECEBEDOU for St. Michel jail.

TRAWNIKI
(Poland)

Location
Near CHELM in the LUBLIN district.
Type
July 1942: reported as consisting of 3 camps:
I "punitive camp for forced labour.
II KL for Jews. Inmates estimated at 8,000.
III 30 Km. SE of LUBLIN. Annihilation Camp.

TREBLINKA
(Poland)

Location
80 Km. NE of WARSCHAU
Type
September 1941: reported as consisting of 3 camps.:
I "punitive camp for forced labour.
II KL
III Extermination camp for Jews.

TRESKAU — See POSEN-TRESKAU

TRIKKALA (Greece) — Thessaly. Reported as KL

TRIPOLIS (Greece) — Peloponnese. KL established by Italians.

TROPPAU (OPAWA) — May also be OPPAWA (OPPAU).
Confirmed in 1939.
October 1943: reported as transit camp for "expropriated people".

TRUTZDORF. — See WÖLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF.

TSCHENSTOCHAU or CZESTOCHOWA

Location
60 Km. N of KATTOWITZ.
Type
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".
Six further camps planned.
Inmates
Estimated 600 - 1,000.
Remarks
There is a ghetto in this town and the latter may have been reported in error as a KL.

TSIKALA (Greece) — Thessaly.

TUEDESTRAND (Norway) — No details.

ULVEN
(Norway)

Location
Near Bergen. Former Exerzierplatz.
ULVEN said to have been abandoned after ESPELUND was enlarged.
Inmates
January 1944: 100 - 200 inmates reported there, all of them from the Bergen area.
Inmates work mostly on jobs outside the camp.
Guards
German Police.

UCKERMARK
(Brandenburg)

Location
Post FÜRSTENBERG, Mecklenburg. Possibly identical with with RAVENSBRÜCK.
Type
Reported in May 1944 as Jugendschutzlager der Sipo for girls.

UNTERMASSFELD
(Thüringen)

Near Meiningen. Reported May 1938. Not confirmed.

UTRECHT
(Holland)

House of Detention (GANSSTRAAT). Possibly not KL.

**VALKENBURG**
(Holland)

KL

**VAL-LES-BAINS**
(France)

Ardeche (Lyons Region)
Political internees.

**VANNES**
(France, Morbihan)

Type
Not confirmed as German or Vichy operated KL.
May be a detention camp of another type.
Inmates
Reported to have 2,000.
British civilians also said to be detained there.

**VARNA**
(Bulgaria)

2,000 inmates reported there.
Believed to be in operation.

**VECHTA**
(Oldenburg)

Confirmed until May 1938.

**VEEHUTZEN**
(Holland)

May be identical with WESTERBORK.
900 Jews reported there, June 1943.

**VELIKA-KANIJA**
(Yugoslavia)

KL reported there.

**VERDALSOREN**
(Norway)

Near TRONDHJEM; reported as camp for "German deserters".

**VESOUL**
(France Haute-Saone)

Reported in May 1943 as PW camp, and in January 1944 as KL with 4,141 French inmates.

**VICHY**
(France, Alliers)

No camp there, but according to a report from December 1943, "several camps were planned in case of an Allied invasion".

1. At the CONCOURS HIPPIQUE near the Sichon River and railway.
2. At the STADIUM near the confluence of the Sichon and Allier rivers.

3. At the race tracks on the left bank of the Allier river opposite footbridge.
4. Covering a part of the airfield N of Vichy on the right bank of the Allier river near RHUE.

VIDAUBAN.
(France, Var) — Reported in August 1942, as "camp for aliens"; not confirmed as KL.

VILIAMPOLE
(Lithuania) — Suburb of KAUNAS.

VILNA — See WILNO

VINCENNES
(France, Seine) — According to a report of November 1943, the CHATEAU DE VINCENNES is "a centre of persecution and torture".

VOLOS
(Greece) — Thessaly; KL situated near railway station, and reported with 350 hostages, June 1944.

VORBRUCK — See SCHIRMECK

VOULGIAMENI
(Greece) — 9 miles E of PIREAUS; unconfirmed report of KL there.

VOVES
(France, Eure-et-Loire) — Reported in June, 1943, as camp for political internees; said to hold 850 Communists and socialists.

VUGHT.
(Holland)

Type
KL. Known as KL LOWER HERTOGENBOSCH.
A gas chamber us under construction there.
Capacity
7,000.
Camp was to be enlarged to over 20,000 in March, 1943.
Inmates
March, 1943: 4 - 5,000 reported there.
August 1943: report claimed 1,800 - 2,500 inmates.
January 1944: 4,500 Dutchmen, and many Belgians, French and other Europeans reported there.

All Jews in Holland have to report there.

It is said that the Dutch Communists have a strong position in the internal camp management. For instance Jan HURKMANS, the Lageräalteste and right hand man of the commandant, is said to belong to them.

Identifications

Reichsdeutsche are recognizable by a green patch.

Dutch political prisoners who are members of the Dutch Communist Party wear a red triangle.

SS Units in the Vicinity

An SS Truppen Übungs Platz is located near the camp.

Elements of SS Polizei Regiment 1 (motorisiert).

Other SS Polizei Regiment elements.

Personalities

Commander was arrested in the middle of January 1944 on account of "scandalous conduct".

The camp doctor is Dr. WOLTER, an SS man with previous KL experience.

Other Camps.

There are two outside camps, probably branches of this one:

GILZE FIJEN

KOERDIJK (about 400 inmates)

VULKAN WERFT — See STETTIN

VURIA (?) PIRAEUS
(Greece)

Athens area: established by Germans.

KL reported in June 1943, with 81 hostages from Crete.

Used as transit camp.

WALDENBURG
(Schlesien)

S of Breslau. Last reported in May 1938

WANNE-EICKEL
(Westfalen)

Reported in May 1938, and believed to be an administrative centre.

WARSCHAU (WARSZAWA)
(Poland)

1. Camp at Skaryszewa Street.
Reported in November 1942 as a transit camp for "forced labour" with approximately 7,000 inmates.

2. Camp at Gesia Street.
Reported in July 1943 as KL and in October 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour" especially for Polish Youth.
Units in the vicinity.
SS Polizei Rgt. 22
SS Kavalerie Ersatz Bat.
Elements of Totenkopf Standarte Obb.(?)
SS Panzer Grenadier Ausbildungs und Ersatz Bn. 3.
SS Radfahrer Ausbildungs und Ersatz Unit.
SS Unterführer Schule.
Bekleidungslager der Waffen SS
SS Hauptveterinärpark
Kurierstelle der Waffen SS.

WASSERBURG/Inn
(Bayern)

Believed to be in operation.

WATENSTEDT

See EMSLAND (Location of Göring Works)

WATTEN
(France, Nord)

Type
September 1943: a camp for "political internees" was reported here.
Remarks
"Undesirables are said to wear yellow stripes and "bandits" green stripes on their trousers.

WATTENSCHEID
(Westfalen)

Near BOCHUM: last reported as a KL in 1936.

WAUER
(Poland)

Dulag reported near AUSCHWITZ in 1940.

WEIMAR
(Thüringen)

Type
There is an internment camp at FORST ETTERSBURG, with 75 buildings and a factory, according to a report dated September 1943.
Remarks
BUCHENWALD is at times referred to as WEIMAR.

WELZHEIM
(Würtemberg)

Near Schorndorf. Last reported in April 1937.

WESTERBORK
(Holland)

Type
Large KL for Jews reported there in June 1943.
May be identical with VEENHUIZEN.
Remarks
2200 prisoners, many ill, were transported in cattle cars from camp Westerbork on July 20th, 1943.

WETZLAR
(Nassau)

Reported before 1939; not confirmed.

WIELRENIA

See KIELCE.

WIEN-SCHWECHAT
(Reg. Bez. Wien)

South of Vienna. Concentration camp reported there.
SS Units in the Vicinity
SS Kraftfahrausb. und Ers. Komp )
Kraftfahrtechn. Lehranstalt )
der Waffen SS )
SS Bauschule
SS Ingenieurschule, WIEN IX,
Wälringerstr. 67
Hauptwirtschaftslager der Waffen SS.
SS Standortkommandantur.
Ergänzungsstelle der Waffen SS
(Wien IX/66, Lichtensteinstr. 49
Ers. Inspektion der Waffen SS,
SÜDOSTRAUM )
(Wien XIII, Gloriettegasse
14 - 16)
SS und Polizeigericht
SS Feldpostprüfung Zweigstelle SÜDOST.
(Wien VII, Mariahilfestr. 38 - 48).
SS Passierscheinzweigstelle (Wien IX,
Seegasse 9)
SS Lazarett
SS Röntgensturmbann (Grosse Stadtgutgasse 28)

WIERDEN-ALMELO
(Holland)

KL reported as WIERDEN I and II near ALMELO.

WILGA
(Central Poland)

Near GARWOLIN.
Type
Reported in July, 1942, as KL for Jews and "punitive camp for forced labour".

WILNO (VILNA)
(East Poland)

Type
Reported in October, 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour"
Said to be located at DOBRA RADA STREET)

WILSEDE
(Hessen-Nassau)

S of Lüneburg
Last reported in May 1938.

WINNICA
(Poland)

12 Km SW of Pultusk. Transit camp.

WITTLICH

See KALKTURM

WITTMOOR

See HAMBURG

WLOCLAWEK

See LESLAU

WOLLERSDORF-TRUTZDORF
(Niederdonau)

Under DOLLFUSS and SCHUSCHNIGG mainly Nazi inmates; therefore renamed TRUTZDORF.
Several barracks burned down in 1938 and closed.
Said to be again in operation.

WOLFENBÜTTEL
(Braunschweig)

Identified in 1943.

WRONKI
(W Poland)

Probably called WRONKEN by the Germans.
Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".
Reported to be an old prison.

WUPPERTAL
(Rheinland)

At Wuppertal. Camp last reported there in January 1944 had 1,800 prisoners.

WURZBURG
(Bayern)

A camp was last reported there in 1936.

WYSOKIE BRZEGI
(W Poland)

Near JEZORA. A town named WYSOKIE has been renamed HOHENAU. Reported as "punitive camp for forced labour".

XANTHI
(Greece)

Western Thrace; KL established by Bulgarians; capacity unknown.

## Y

YERYERI(AMARIOU) RETHYMNOS
(Greece)

Crete; reported as KL

YPATI
(Greece)

KL reported with 90 inmates in February 1944.

YVOIR
(Belgium, Namur Province)

A report of January 1942, states that a camp with barbed wire enclosures was under construction there; believed to be intended as KL.

## Z

ZABIKOWO
(S.Poland)

Near Poznan; a forced labour camp is reported there.

ZACISZE
(Poland)

Reported in November 1941 as a Straflager "for peasants." There are 3 towns by this name in Poland.

ZAGREB
(Yugoslavia)

Type
There is a concentration camp near the Zoo at MAXIMIE, near ZAGREB.
Remarks
Jews there wear, back and front, a yellow patch with David's Star and a "Z".
The SS Einsatzstaffel composed of Volksdeutsche used to kill Jews in the streets of Zagreb.
Personalities
Name of Gestapo under SBF is unknown but the man is reported to be a relative of Dr. UBERREITER Gauleiter STEIERMARK.

ZAKRZOWEK
(Central Poland)

Near ILZA; reported in February 1943, as "punitive labour camp".

ZAMARTE
(NW Poland)

Near KONITZ.
In January 1943, confirmed as KL

ZAMBROW
(NE Poland)

Reported in February 1943, as "punitive camp for forced labour".

ZAMOSK
(Central Poland)

Type
Reported in January 1943 as transit camp for "expropriated Poles"
SS units in the Vicinity
SS Pferdesammel- und Ersatzlager.
SS Reit-und Fahrschule.

ZANTI.
(Greece)

Macedonia. KL reported under Bulgarian control.

ZASCANKI
(Poland)

KL reported in November 1943

ZASCIENEK
(Poland)

Near BIALYSTOK; KL may be same as ZASCIANKI.

ZGIERZ

See GÖRNAU

ZICHENAU (CIECHANOW)
(Poland)

Location
78 Km NNW of WARSAW
Type
One permanent KL and three forced labour camps are reported in this district.

ZÖRBIG
(Sachsen)

Near MERSEBURG; reported May 1938.

ZWIERZYNIEC
(Central Poland)

Near LUBLIN.
Reported in October 1943, as "transit and punitive camp for forced labour".

ZWRINGEN
(Unlocated)

Believed to be in operation.

Unlocated Camps

KL between NEUSTADT and NEISSE in Schlesien; reported in August 1943.

SK Lager for suspected German soldiers returning from the Russian front was reported as having started in September 1942.

KL between LEIPZIG and BRESLAU, especially for Jews reported in March 1944.

KL for German officers and other ranks reported in Eastern Prussia in June 1943.
There are said to be 2,000 prisoners dressed in Polish uniforms in order to hide the fact that so many Germans had been "bad boys" at the Eastern Front.

A special KL for people having connections with England and the USA is said to have been set up in Southern Germany.
The report, dated April 1944, expresses the belief that Hitler will hold these people as hostages to protect himself.

ANNEXE A

Part III

List of SS Arbeitsstäbe not located
Near an Identified Concentration Camp

BREST Kr. LESLAU, Gutsverwaltung Popowiczki

ELSENAU, Kirchenstrasse 6

GEMLITZ Kr. MOGILNO, Dietfurt 22 Gumbitz

GNESEN, Gottestrasse 22

GOSTINGEN, Bahnhofstrasse 33

HIRSCHTEICH, Lützowstrasse 2 (SS Werkzentrale)

POTTKORST, Dietfurt, Gutsverwaltung Blüchersfelde

RAWITSCH, Breslauer Stadtgraben 13

SCHIERAK, Friedhofstrasse 6

SCHRIMM, Bahnhofstrasse 3

SCHRODA, Rigaer Strasse 5

STERNBRUCK, Kempen, Hirscheck

TUREK, Wolhynieneinsatz, Strasse des 13 Sept, 26

WARTHBRÜCKEN, Schachtahusstrasse 12

WEHLUNGEN, Krakauer Vorstadt 15

WOLLSTEIN, Eichengraben-Oberhof

WRESCHEN, Helmuth-Raymannstrasse 6

ZIRKE, Birnbaum, Markt 19

CONFIDENTIAL

SUPREME HEADQUARTERS ALLIED EXPEDITIONARY FORCE
EVALUATION AND DISSEMINATION SECTION
G-2 (COUNTER INTELLIGENCE SUB-DIVISION)

B-A-S-I-C H-A-N-D-B-O-O-K

# KL's

(Konzentrationslager)

## AXIS CONCENTRATION CAMPS AND DETENTION CENTRES

## REPORTED AS SUCH IN EUROPE

ANNEXE B

Diagram

E.D.S./G/8
Compiled by MIRS (LONDON Branch)
From Material Available at
WASHINGTON and LONDON.

Key to the KL Organisation Chart (See also text, para. 6)

1. This chart is a combination of facts and conjectures.

2. Kripo (Kriminalpolizei) and Gestapo are responsible for Einweisung (Committment to KL's). The Kripo deals with Berufsverbrecher (habitual criminals) and the Gestapo with all other Schutzhäftlinge (those in protective custody).

3. The Kommandantur (KL Administration office) is in control of:-

Rationing
Ordnance of Kdfr. personnel
Post Office
Censorship
Clothing Store
Bookkeeping, pay and accounts

4. The Lagerführer (Camp Sub. Commandant) controls:-

Barracks
SS Blockführer (SS Block Leaders)
+Stubenältester (Room wardens)
+Lagerältester (Senior inmates)
SS-Arbeitsdienstführer (Works Supervisor)
+Clerical Staff.

5. The Lazarett (hospital) Entwesung etc. controls:-

SS Doctor
Inmates Doctor
+Nurses
Inmates Hospital
Disinfecting Station

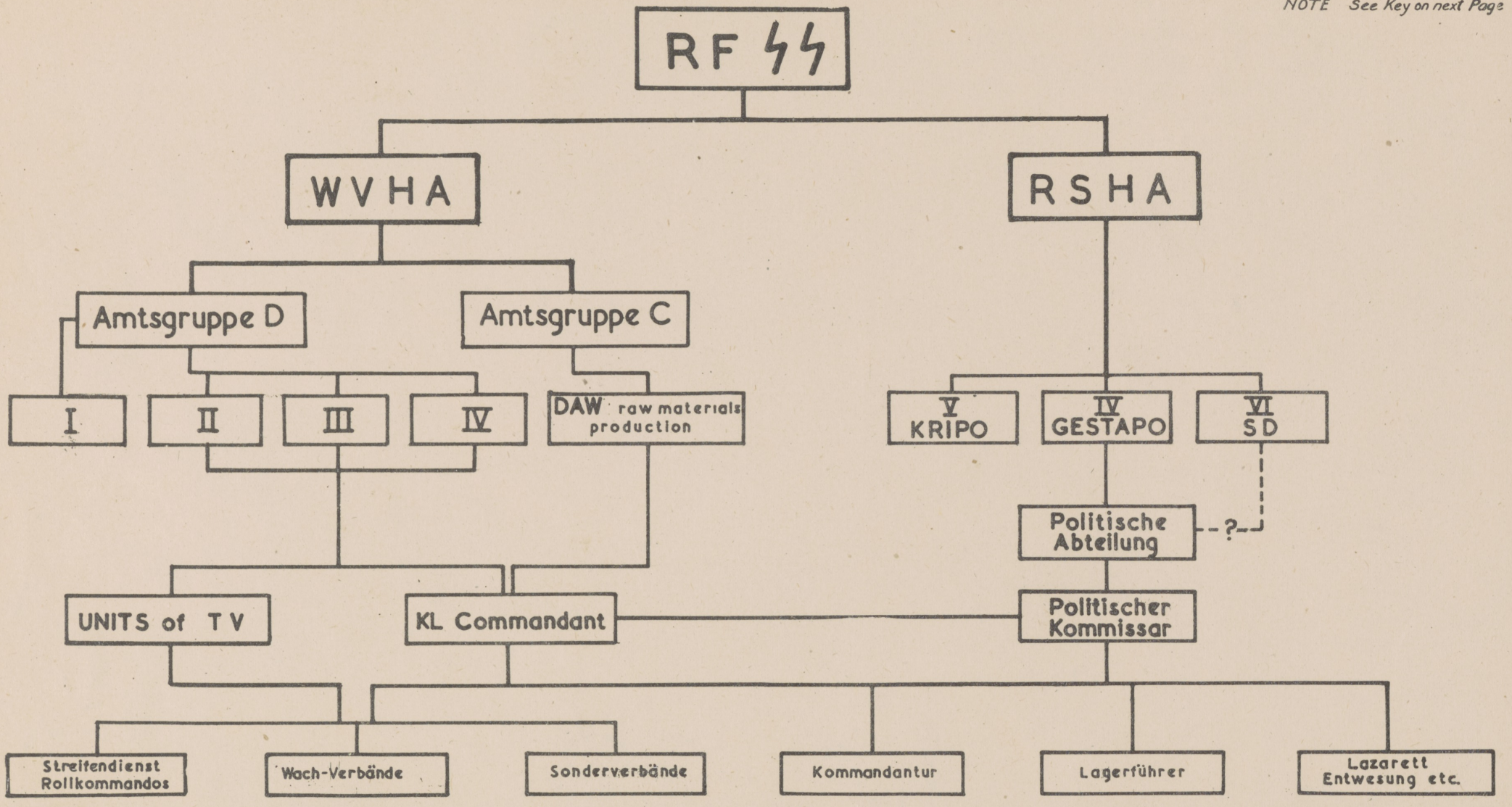
+ Positions filled by inmates.

ANNEXE B

Organisation of the

# GERMAN CONCENTRATION CAMPS

*NOTE See Key on next Page*



# ANNEXE F

## ORDER OF BATTLE OF THE GEHEIME STAATSPOLIZEI

**PART ONE : STAPO LEITSTELLEN**
(Regional Headquarters of the Gestapo)

**PART TWO : STAPO STELLEN**
(Sub-regional Headquarters of the Gestapo)

**PART THREE : STAPO AUSSENDIENSTSTELLEN**
(Larger Branch Offices of the Gestapo)

**PART FOUR : GRENZPOLIZEI**
(Frontier Police)
(a) Stapo-Grenzpolizei-Kommissariate (Frontier Police Commissariats)
(b) Stapo-Grenzpolizei-Posten (Frontier Police Outposts)

**PART FIVE : GESTAPO PRISONS AND CAMPS**

**PART SIX : NAZI PARTY HONORARY ASSISTANTS TO THE SIPO**

**PART SEVEN : COMMUNICATIONS**
(a) Teletype Network of the Sipo and SD
(b) Amendments to the Teletype Network of the Sipo and SD
(c) Official Abbreviations and Terms used in (a) and (b)
(d) Network of immobile Police Wireless Stations in Greater Germany
(e) Code used by the Internationale Kriminalpolizeiliche Kommission
(f) Wireless Stations of the Sipo and SD
(g) Directives on the use of Sipo and SD Wireless Stations